Naugatuck Rubber Factories Complex (U.S. Rubber)
Bounded on the north by Cedar Street, on the east by Water Street and the Amtrak right-of-way, on the south by the Amtrak right-of-way, on the west by Church and Elm Streets
Naugatuck
New Haven County
Connecticut

HAER No. CT-21

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD
MID-ATLANTIC REGION NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA 19106

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HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD

NAUGATUCK RUBBER FACTORIES COMPLEX (U.S. Rubber) HAER No. CT-21

Location: On the three blocks bounded as follows: north by Cedar Street, east by Water Street, south by Maple Street and west by Church Street; north by Maple Street, east by Water Street, south by Rubber Avenue and west by Church Street; north by Rubber Avenue, east and south by the Amtrak right-of-way, and west by Church and Elm Streets. Naugatuck, New Haven County, Connecticut

USGS Naugatuck Quadrangle (1:24000), Universal Transverse Mercator Coordinates: 18.662360.4594700

Present Owner: Borough of Naugatuck
Municipal Building
Naugatuck, CT 06770

Use: Vacant. Last occupant was UniRoyal Corporation, Naugatuck Footwear Division. Since UniRoyal vacated the site in 1979 it has been virtually unused. Plant is scheduled to be demolished in May, 1985.

Significance: The Naugatuck Footwear Plant was the largest employer and most important economic institution in Naugatuck for one hundred years, beginning in 1880. The plant was also important in the development of the nation's rubber industry: its original owners were the first license-holders to Charles Goodyear's vulcanizing patent; the plant was an original part of United States Rubber Company; and in the first three decades of the 20th century the plant saw the introduction of new manufacturing and management techniques for the rubber industry. In recent years the plant has continued to symbolize the industrial history of the area, an unfortunate episode of plant closings and employment losses. The buildings also represent typical practice in factory construction for the period from the mid-19th century to World War I.

THE NAUGATUCK RUBBER FACTORIES COMPLEX:

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The Naugatuck Rubber Factories Complex is a significant historic resource because of its important role in the local history of Naugatuck. The plant encompasses buildings erected by two separate rubber companies--Goodyear Metallic Rubber Shoe Co. and Goodyear India Rubber Glove Co.--which both started in the mid-nineteenth century. (A third firm, Union Rubber Co., also operated on or near the site of the present complex, but it is doubtful that any of the extant buildings were erected by Union Rubber.) Metallic Rubber Shoe was the first licensee under Charles Goodyear's vulcanizing patent, which covered the heat and chemical processing that made rubber durable and therefore useful. All three firms started in the 1840s, and a small group of people dominated by the Lewis family of Naugatuck owned controlling interest in all three. This early start in the industry, and the 19th-century growth that augmented it, helped Naugatuck become the first "rubber town" in the United States. From the 1840s to the 1970s the pace and extent of residential and commercial development, and the size and ethnicity of the population, depended closely upon the fortunes of the town's largest industry.

The complex is also notable as the embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of several periods of industrial architecture. Several chapters in the evolution of factory design can be traced in the buildings of the Naugatuck Footwear Plant: the mid-19th-century brick, timber-framed, gable-roofed mill; the late-19th-century and early-20th-century brick mill with metal framing members, shallower-pitched roof, and monitors or skylights; and the mushroom-column and flat-slab reinforced concrete factory with brick curtain walls and flat roof, which became very popular just prior to World War I.

After being established by entrepreneurs like the Lewises, the rubber industry grew slowly and steadily. By far the most important product in terms of sales dollars was waterproof footwear, notably the "arctics," or galoshes with clasps. Accordingly, Metallic Rubber Shoe was the largest local employer; peak employment was during the summer, in preparation for the elevated winter demand. India Rubber Glove expanded its line to include ponchos, blankets and dress shields. By 1880 the rubber factories employed 15% of Naugatuck's population, representing about half the families in town.

In 1892 most of the nation's rubber manufacturers banded together to form the United States Rubber Co., formalizing the cooperation they had displayed for forty years in setting minimum prices and maximum production quotas. For the rubber makers, the merger also marked a new awareness of their market: demand for rubber products had reached the point that it was a valuable market to control, worth the

substantial expenditure and effort to combine forty-one different companies into one. For a dozen years before the merger, national population growth and the consequent rise in demand for consumer goods of every type had spurred production increases at the Naugatuck factories, evidenced in part by the numerous buildings erected in that period. All three Naugatuck producers joined U.S. Rubber by 1894, beginning the 25-year-long process of combining separately managed (if not separately owned) factories into one integrated operation. For the most part, India Rubber Glove had occupied the block north of Maple Street and Metallic Rubber Shoe the block to the south. Substantial duplication existed between the two: milling, mixing and vulcanizing occurred in each, and each maintained the skilled operation and maintenance crews necessary to sustain these processes. (Less duplication existed in the equipment and workers occupied in making the end products from processed rubber, such as shoes and gloves.) From 1894 to 1918 many of the duplications were eliminated. This period of expansion and consolidation in the industry is represented by the numerous factories in the complex dating from between 1880 and 1918.

In this period the Naugatuck rubber companies also utilized the new factory-construction techniques that evolved in the late 19th century. When the rubber industry started in the 1840s, it adopted the mill architecture already developed in the more mature textile industry. Samuel Lewis, one of the original incorporators of Metallic Rubber Shoe, operated a woolen-knitting mill before the rubber venture, so he was well aware of up-to-date factory construction. The earliest extant structure in the Naugatuck Rubber factories Complex, #14, was probably erected in the mid-1850s; it follows closely the format established in textile mills. In plan it is quite long in relation to width, permitting maximum penetration of light from windows to the centers of the floors. The long, rectangular shape also matched the most efficient layout for mechanical power transmission--a single long run of shafting down the middle of the floor, with rows of machines to either side that were driven by belts running to pulleys on the main shaft. The gable roof and segemental-arched windows with stone sills also match common mid-century practice for textile mills. The clerestory monitor and the trap-door monitor, both popular before 1840 to bring light to attic spaces, had been abandoned because its copious interior woodwork presented a fire hazard that factory insurers were reluctant to underwrite; the gable roof then predominated until late in the century. Segmental-arched windows could span a larger distance at less material cost than could flat arches with stone lintels, another lighting-based consideration that had an impact on standard factory design. Sills of a single piece of stone were preferred to soldier courses of brick, because water resting on the sills could penetrate into walls through the joints of brickwork. Perhaps the most characteristic feature of mid-19th-century factory design, if the least visible, is the use of "slow-burn" flooring. This technique eliminated the use of joists, instead laying two or three layers of thick planks across the beams. Fire resistance dictated this method, because the narrow, downward-projecting surfaces of joists ignited

more easily than the flat surface presented by planking.

These basic features, with some changes, characterized all the major production buildings erected at this site through the early 20th century. Roof configurations came in for the most change. The pitches of the gable roofs became shallower, mostly because the storage function housed in the attics did not require substantial headroom; similarly, dormers are not found on any of the gable-roofed mills because storage did not require the additional light that dormers would have provided. In building #44 (erected in 1888) where the highest floor level did house production functions, the roof pitch was reduced to the minimum necessary for drainage purposes and skylights were added along the ridge to help light the top floor. Improvements in coal-tar coverings finally permitted entirely flat roofs (e.g., #41, 1918); if light was needed on the floor below a flat roof, the sawtooth monitor (developed for the textile industry in the late 19th century) was used, as seen in this complex on building #12 (1917).

The other important change evident among the plant's brick mills is the introduction of metal framing members. In many cases the interior structural system combined wood and metal: #12, #13 (1904), #27 (1893), and #28 (1888), for instance, feature cast-iron posts and timber beams. Some of the wood-metal hybrids reflect later reworking, such as #26 (c.1880), which originally was timber-framed throughout but today features cast-iron posts and steel beams on its first floor.

During World War I, U.S. Rubber finally accomplished the full consolidation of rubber-mixing operations in a single building. The storage of materials, the massive breaking mills (for the first operation performed on raw rubber), and the newly invented (1914) Banbury mixers used in the mixing department required the sturdiest possible structure. For the new building, #41, the firm used reinforced concrete, mushroom-column and flat-slab construction. This method, patented by C.A.P. Turner in 1907, featured reinforcement bars for the floor-slabs radiating outward in all directions from the tops of the columns. Each column and its surrounding floor section were made in a one pour, resulting in a single, integrally reinforced structure. Column-and-slab construction offered superior fire resistance and generous spacing between columns, besides its unparalleled load-bearing strength. It was the culmination of multi-story factory design, superceded only when single-story plants became the standard. Its use here also marks the end-point in time of the site's architectural significance, because after 1918 U.S. Rubber did not endeavor to build in Naugatuck according to the most up-to-date techniques. Indeed, for its 1955 warehouse, the company again built with column-and-slab construction, far after the time of its most common use.

After the World War I-era construction that helped to integrate the management of the Naugatuck manufacturing operations, U.S. Rubber concentrated its efforts at rationalizing production inside the

factories rather than building new ones. This entailed the division of work into its smallest and simplest components, and it rendered obsolete the artisanal skills of shoemakers who could perform every cutting or assembly operation. Until the time of World War I, the shoemakers were expected to perform in his way, but in 1914 the company reorganized production into "making teams." Groups of four or six workers would do one operation all day, passing the partially completed shoes along to the next team when finished. This method created a single department-wide production flow, rather than as many different paces of work as there were making benches. It also allowed the company to disguise cuts in piecework rates, because rates were set for the group and not for the individual. For the community of Naugatuck, the most important implication of the newly rationalized production was the ability of unskilled people with no experience at all to fill jobs in the footwear plant. Until the late 19th century, native-born Yankee craftsmen almost exclusively manned the making departments. By 1920 these areas employed as many Polish, Russian and Lithuanian immigrants than they did Yankees. Those three eastern European groups constituted the largest single ethnic bloc in the plant. Attracted by rubber-factory jobs, immigrants came to Naugatuck and transformed it into an urban, polyglot community.

The making teams accomplished the breakdown of craft-based production, but the fulfillment of rationalized management did not come until 1930, when U.S. Rubber placed the first "making line" in the plant. The making line connected the making teams with a moving conveyor that carried the shoes, on their lasts, from station to station for the successive operations. Not only was production flow now department-wide, but the pace was determined by the foreman adjusting the speed of the conveyor. The making line found today in Building #24 resembles the 1930s lines in a general way, but it includes many machine-based processes at its work stations, unlike the hand-based production of the earliest lines.

The first making lines had been introduced as part of a company-wide attempt to stave off bankruptcy. Just as significant for Naugatuck, U.S. Rubber also sought to cut costs by re-organizing the entire Footwear Division. When the Depression hit, U.S. Rubber operated seven footwear plants nationwide. In 1930 the company decided to consolidate all seven at a single site. Because of the long-standing relationships between this plant and suppliers of production machinery and shoe hardware in the Naugatuck Valley, Naugatuck was chosen as the consolidation site. Swelled by workers relocated from the other plants, employment at the Naugatuck facility rose from some 2,500 in 1928 to over 6,000 in 1938, a stunning reversal of the national trend.

During World War II the Naugatuck Footwear Plant made numerous military products, including huge barrage balloons and multi-cell fuel tanks for aircraft. Footwear production resumed after the war, but U.S. Rubber did not view its prospects as positive and devoted most of the corporate capital budget to the tire business rather than footwear, leaving the door open for foreign producers to attain dominance

in the domestic market. No major new shoe-production facilities were built in Naugatuck. The largest postwar building was the 1955 warehouse, and the next largest was the sponge-making building (#11), which housed production of carpet padding. Incremental change in production processes still took place, but there was no development effort as far-reaching as the introduction of Banbury mixers in 1914 or making lines in 1930. U.S. Rubber was apparently content to leave the footwear plant alone while it was profitable and to close it when competitive pressure and the need for upgrading facilities required major expenditure. Since World War II, Portugese people accounted for a larger and larger share of the workforce at the footwear plant, and became a substantial presence in the community as a whole. Like all the hardworking immigrants before them, the Portugese people came to Naugatuck in pursuit of economic opportunity. Unlike the others, however, the Portugese arrived just in time to experience the bleaker side of industrial life, because all the rubber-plant workers have had to seek opportunity elsewhere since U.S. Rubber closed the Naugatuck facility in 1979. Once the embodiment of wealth-generating productive might, the plant now stands vacant and deteriorating, a home only for pigeons and broken dreams.

THE NAUGATUCK RUBBER FACTORIES COMPLEX:

DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION

The Naugatuck Rubber Factories Complex consists of 35 buildings on three city blocks. The plant is laid out on a long north-south axis; its west boundary is formed by the rear lot lines of the properties facing Church Street, and its east boundary by Water Street, which follows the west bank of the Naugatuck River. Rubber Avenue and Maple Street run between Church and Water streets, dividing the plant into three major parcels. (A row of three early 20th-century commercial buildings occupies the southeast corner of Maple and Water streets; they are the only structures on the block between Maple Street and Rubber Avenue that are not part of the factory complex.) Church Street is the city of Naugatuck's principal commercial and civic artery. Naugatuck City Hall and the city-run Whittemore Public Library are on Church Street just north of Maple; several churches are arrayed around the Green across from City Hall; and the rest of Church Street is occupied by commercial buildings holding stores, offices and restaurants. There are no buildings between the Footwear Plant and the Naugatuck River; a railroad embankment occupies that land.

The structures were built between the 1850s and the 1950s. There are two principal groupings of connected buildings. One extends north from Rubber Street and includes buildings numbered 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47 and 48. (See sketch map; note that the area shown on the map as #49 is not a building but a loading dock.) The other main grouping extends north from Maple Street and includes buildings numbered 21, 22, 23, 23-S, 24, 26, 27, 28 and 29. A smaller cluster of buildings, north of those just listed and connected to them with a small, modern infill structure, includes numbers 11, 12, 13, 14, 18 and 19. These groups of buildings held the manufacturing operations, while support functions were housed in the free-standing buildings: #25, which stands to the west of # 24, facing Maple Street; a cluster to the south of Maple Street including numbers 31, 32, 32-E, 33, 34, 35, 36 and 37; three small structures, #67, #68 and #69, standing to the west of #41; and the store (#51) and warehouse (#52-53-54), south of Rubber Avenue.

Most of the buildings in the Footwear Plant are multi-story brick factories, although examples of reinforced-concrete and frame construction are also found. The roofs in the complex are flat or gabled, with several exceptions that are described below. The great majority of the buildings are typical factories of their respective eras. Characteristic features of the older structures include load-bearing masonry walls, post-and-beam framework, and joistless, i.e., "slow-burn," floor systems consisting of two layers of planks. Several buildings have one floor unobstructed by posts; in every case the clear floor is directly below the attic, as the need for posts was obviated by suspending the attic floor from the roof trusses rather than supporting it from below with posts. Most of the attics were

used for storage of materials, shoe parts, and finished shoes, which required only minimal light, and therefore have no provision for natural illumination. In buildings where parts-cutting or packing took place on the attic or top floor, such as #12 and #44, the roofs feature monitors or skylights.

There generally is no specialized structural feature that is more specific to the rubber or rubber footwear industries than to any other type of mechanized factory production. Exceptions are #47 and #29, which contained the massive vulcanizing heaters and accordingly have stronger interior framing than the other buildings: the built-up, riveted steel posts of #29 are spaced more closely together and are of greater cross-section than those in the other buildings; and #47 features brick piers and vaulting to support the second floor. The other exception is #42, which on its first floor held the Banbury mixers where the rubber compounds were made. The mixers were taller than a single story, so along the south wall of #42 there is a mezzanine floor above the ground floor, corresponding in height to the level where the materials were fed into the mixers.

Of the thousands of manufacturing and bulk-processing machines that the plant held during operation, only the smallest remnants survive. UniRoyal moved much of the equipment to other plants and auctioned the rest. The most substantial remains of equipment are the vulcanizing heaters in #29 and #47. These massive, cylindrical ovens, approximately 26' long and 11' in diameter, were apparently assembled in place and could not be removed from their respective buildings. In #24, third floor, are the partial remnants of a "making line," one of more than a dozen that were once used in the plant. The making line is a conveyor that carried lasts (the foot-shaped template around which shoes were assembled) to successive stations where different parts of the shoe were attached. At several points along the line, machinery such as side rollers and heel presses augmented the essentially manual assembly process. The extant line is far from complete, with gaping holes where recoverable machinery was torn out for use elsewhere. The final example of recognizable equipment is in the top floor of #42: a row of sheet-metal bins that held the chemical additives for the various types of rubber that went into the products made in the plant. A tramcar ran on rails in front of the bins, and the mixing workers would stop the car at the designated bins for the compound being made, then dump the prescribed amount of the particular chemical into the hopper in the center of the tramcar. All three of these process features--heaters, making line, mixing equipment--date from the 1930s, when the company consolidated its seven footwear plants (located throughout the Northeast) into one at Naugatuck. Installation of up-to-date process equipment accompanied this consolidation. The typical interior space in the plant today is empty.

The architectural integrity of the complex is compromised, and no single building is without significant alterations (the 1955 warehouse south of Rubber Avenue, #52-53-54, excepted). The earlier buildings

have generally suffered the most from reworking, and their original settings have been compromised by the continual construction on the site, which has surrounded the older structures which abutting, newer ones. In several cases, notably #29, the walls of the original structure have been broken through so extensively to accomodate traffic with its newer neighboring structures that the original structure cannot be described as a building anymore, but rather has been incorporated into a newer structure and survuves only as a series of seemingly arbitrary lines on a floor plan. The most jarring intrusion to the historic appearance of the 19th-century factories is the ubiquitous modern sash: plated-metal surrounds, muntins and mullions; typical division into five horizontally oriented lights; and panes of translucent, blue fiberglass.

The condition of the buildings can be characterized as poor. All piping and ductwork for the heating system has been removed (again, except for the 1955 warehouse), and the complex has been unheated for five years. Massive leaks in roofs and windows have not been repaired, allowing substantial moisture to enter. As a result, numerous wooden floors have buckled, and water penetration into masonry surfaces has resulted in spalling throughout the plant. Every bit of paint has peeled from the interior surfaces, and has been replaced by a ever-thickening coat of dung, provided by the thousands of pigeons that have colonized the plant. Following are descriptive abstracts of each building, in outline form.

OUTLINE OF ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTIONS

Introduction

The following outline describes the U.S. Rubber Naugatuck Footwear Plant on a building-by-building basis, using abstracts of the architectural data. The abstracts generally follow the outline format set forth in the draft "Guide for the Preparation of Written Historical and Descriptive Data in Accordance with the Standards of the Historic American Buildings Survey," issued by the Mid-Atlantic Region of the National Park Service in March, 1985. The outline format has been substantially modified for application to the Naugatuck Rubber Factories Complex, as explained in the following paragraphs.

PART I, HISTORICAL INFORMATION, has been compressed to include only the date of erection and the use of the building. As regards the use of the buildings, we have strived to summarize each building's occupation throughout the historic-use period, using insurance-map data and, for the most recent period, interviews with former U.S. Rubber employees. In cases where most-recent use differed significantly from original use, the divergence is noted. All the other data in the suggested format is common to all the structures, as follows.

Architect: There is no data even to suggest that any of the companies that operated on this site hired anyone from outside to design any of the buildings. They were designed by in-house engineering staff.

Original and Subsequent Owners: The buildings north of Maple Street erected before 1894 were all built and owned by The India Rubber Glove Manufacturing Company; those built after 1894 were all built by U.S. Rubber, and owned by the same firm until 1979. The buildings south of Maple Street erected before 1892 were all built and owned by The Goodyear Metallic Rubber Shoe Company; those built after 1892 were all built by U.S. Rubber and owned by the same firm until 1979. In 1979, Equity Holding Corporation bought the entire complex with the intention of rehabilitating it for industrial tenants. The plan foundered and U.S. Rubber (known since 1964 as UniRoyal Corporation) foreclosed on its mortgage to Equity Holding in 1980. In 1983 The Sybedon Corporation bought the complex, also with the intent of reusing some portion of the existing buildings, and also without success. The plant remained idle from 1979 to the present. In April, 1985 the Borough of Naugatuck took title to the property with the intention of transferring that title to General DataComm Industries, Incorporated, which transaction is imminent.

Builder, Contractor and Suppliers: The firms that erected the

respective buildings acted as their own general contractors, and performed some of the work with existing staff. Major sub-contracts, such as the masonry work for a factory building, were probably let locally; in the decades during which construction took place on this site the Naugatuck Valley was a highly industrialized region with a substantial base of contractors experienced in factory construction. Most of the materials also have local origin, with the possible exception of structural timbers used in the 20th-century buildings, by which time Connecticut no longer had native stands of oak, chestnut and yellow pine, the favored woods for timber framing.

Original Plans and Construction/Alterations and Additions: Virtually none of the buildings stands in its original form, due to the technological change in the manufacturing processes in the 20th century and the reorganization of work in the same period. Since the specific data given on building features reflects these changes, it would have been redundant to relate the changes in this section as well. The specific data notes where a feature is altered from its original appearance, and describes the original appearance if known.

Historical Context: The buildings all share the same context, which is treated in the above sections of this submission.

PART II, ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION, has been modified slightly to correspond more closely to industrial buildings and the overall characteristics of this site, as follows.

General Statements of Character and Condition: These statements have been eliminated from the outline because they would be the same for every building and are treated extensively in the prose description preceding this outline.

Description of Exterior: This section has three changes. Item 5 (Porches, stoops, balconies and bulkheads) has been changed to Bulkheads, Loading Docks, Etc., to reflect the more appropriate function of materials movement. Item 6 (Chimneys) has been deleted because there was a central boiler plant (see Building #23 in outline) which had the only chimney in the complex under the present configuration. Item 8.c (Dormers, cupolas and towers) has "equipment" added to it, providing a place to note roof-mounted machinery. Note also that the great majority of the windows do not have their original sash, but are fitted with c.1965 replacement sash. This modern sash consists of aluminum frames with the lights extending across the full opening, or, in the case of double-width openings, across one-half of the opening. The lack of vertical muntins gives the lights a principal axis on the horizontal. The lights themselves consist of translucent, blue transite. This description of the replacement sash is not repeated for every building; instead the

reader is referred to the statement in this paragraph for the description. Finally, the overwhelming majority of doors in the complex are modern, steel-clad fire doors; if no description is given of a building's door or doors, this modern material fills the openings. For a building where one or more older doors survive, the presence of modern steel-clad fire doors is also noted where appropriate for that building, so that no one will assume that the historic fabric is typical.

Description of Interior: Changes as follows.

Item 1 (Floor plans): Except as noted, all floors of all buildings are undivided. This is, of course, typical for industrial buildings.

Item 3 (Flooring): Most of the work-floors in the complex are of "slow-burn" configuration, the typical practice for mill floors from the mid-19th century. Slow-burn flooring does not use joists, but rather a thick plank sub-floor laid across beams; this practice eliminated the downward-projecting joist edges which caught fire more quickly than the solid face of planking. The tread surface of the floor was nailed to the sub-floor, often with a third, intermediate ply of planking between the sub-floor and tread. Rather than repeat this description for each building, the outline refers the reader to the statement in this paragraph.

Item 4 (Wall and ceiling finish): Except where noted otherwise, all walls and ceilings are finished only with multiple coats of paint in highly deteriorated condition.

Item 6 (Decorative features and trim) and Item 7 (Hardware): THese categories have been eliminated because the great majority of buildings has neither. Where decorative treatments do exist they are presented in the appropriate place; for example, the pressed-metal ceiling in #25 (an office building), is described under Ceiling Finish.

Item 8 (Mechanical equipment): This category was changed to Process Equipment, for two reasons. First, much of the equipment that the guidelines call for has been removed from this complex, and the pieces that do remain reflect post-World War II alterations rather than significant historic fabric. Second, process equipment is perhaps the most important type of material that an industrial site could have, and this seemed an appropriate place for it, at the end of the interior description. Note that fragmentary remains of equipment are also included.

Site: The setting and orientation of the buildings is covered in the prose description preceding this outline; historic landscape design is not applicable to this site; and outbuildings are

treated as individual buildings within the outline.

PART III, SOURCES OF INFORMATION, is given once, at the end of the outline, rather than repeating the same sources for each building.

PART IV, PROJECT INFORMATION, is also given once at the end, instead of repeating the exact same data for each building.

INDIVIDUAL BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS

Building #11

I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Date of construction: 1950
B. Use: Held calendars and presses for making sponge-rubber carpet backing.

II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. Exterior Description:
1. Overall dimensions: Rectangle with loading-dock extension, 97x195', 1-story
2. Foundations: Concrete
3. Walls: Red brick, common bond
4. Structural system, framing: Load-bearing brick walls, steel I-beam posts, composite-girder beams, roof framing of riveted steel angles, concrete-slab floor
5. Bulkheads, loading docks, etc: Concrete loading dock at southwest corner; slab approximately 5' high with steel and rubber bumpers
6. Openings:
a. Doorways and doors: Rectangular freight openings in the south elevation at the center of loading-dock area, and in east end of south elevation for passage to #12.
b. Windows and shutters: Bands of flat-arched, steel-sash industrial windows in east and north elevations.
7. Roof:
a. Shape, covering: Flat, corrugated steel.
b. Cornice, eaves: Plain concrete cornice.
c. Dormers, cupolas, towers, equipment: Pangborn dust collector.

B. Interior description:
1. Floor plans: see introductory statement to outline.
2. Stairways: none
3. Flooring: concrete slab; in areas surrounding calendar locations floors consist of wood blocks set with end-grain vertically, a common technique for providing a

non-damaging surface for equipment and products.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: see introductory statement.
5. Process equipment or remains: recesses in floors for calendars, some calendar-mounting plates in place.

Building #12

I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Date of construction: 1917
B. Use: Mills and calendars for bulk rubber processing, 1st floor; packing and storage, 2nd, 3rd and 4th.

II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. Exterior Description:
1. Overall dimensions: Essentially rectangular with slanted south end, 68x180', 4-story.
2. Foundations: Concrete.
3. Walls: Red brick, common bond with Flemish variation.
4. Structural system, framing: cast-iron posts on every floor; timber beams on every floor except in center of 1st, where steel I-beams are found; roof-framing of riveted steel angles.
5. Bulkheads, loading docks, etc: Concrete loading dock, approximately 5' high, at north end of west elevation.
6. Openings:
a. Doorways and doors: Shallow, full-height pavilion located left of center on the east elevation holds a first-floor entry with a segmental-arched concrete surround; rectangular openings with steel I-beam lintels are cut into the west and south elevations to permit passage between adjoining buildings.
b. Windows and shutters: Rows of single-width, segmental-arched window openings, with granite sills, on west, south and east elevations; double-width, flat-arched openings with concrete sills in north; sash as noted in introduction.
7. Roof:
a. Shape, covering: Sawtooth monitor, built-up asphalt and gravel.
b. Cornice, eaves: Corbelled cornice.
c. Dormers, cupolas, towers, equipment: Flat-roofed stair tower, west elevation, near north end.

B. Interior description:
1. Floor plans: see introductory statement to outline.
2. Stairways: In southeast corner and in stair tower are enclosed staircases with solid, wainscoted rails and wooden treads and risers.
3. Flooring: 1st, concrete; 2nd-4th, slow-burn.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: see introductory statement.

5. Process equipment or remains: On 1st, along west wall, near its center, is a recess into the concrete floor to accomodate a rubber-mill; machinery not extant except for the bottom halves of four split journal bearings, which presumably once held shafts for the mill rolls. On 4th, conveyor system, c.1965.
6. Related structures: Two buildings connected to west elevation, near south end: a 3-story cooling plant for dispersal of process-heat from the mill, and a 1-story, gable-roofed brick building (16x43') that was used for storage.

Building #13.

I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Date of construction: 1904.
B. Use: Shoe finishing, box-making and printing, storage.

II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. Exterior Description:
1. Overall dimensions: Rectangular, 42x165', 4 and 1/2-story.
2. Foundations: Concrete.
3. Walls: Red brick, common bond with Flemish variation.
4. Structural system, framing: Cast-iron posts, timber beams; attic floor suspended on steel rods connected to timber roof trusses.
5. Bulkheads, loading docks, etc: At west elevation a 3-story bridge clad in galvanized steel and framed with timbers and steel I-beams and connects the 2nd, 3rd and 4th floors with Building #14.
6. Openings:
   a. Doorways and doors: West end, segmental-arched door opening with round-ended bricks in surround; east end, paneled wooden doors in segmental-arched opening contained by a shallow, 1-story, gable-roofed pavilion featuring a partial return of its corbelled cornice.
   b. Windows and shutters: Segmental-arched openings with bluestone sills, double-width except single-width in end bays of all sides; all sash is modern replacement material as described in introduction to outline, except on the 4th floor, where original, wooden, 4-over-4 sash is found.
7. Roof:
   a. Shape, covering: Gable, asphalt roll and shingle.
   b. Cornice, eaves: Corbelled cornice, partial return at gable ends.
   c. Dormers, cupolas, towers, equipment: Cross-gabled stair tower in center of south elevation, similar cornice to main roof.

B. Interior description:
1. Floor plans: see introductory statement to outline.
2. Stairways: Wooden stairs in tower, plain brick walls, modern pipe railing.
3. Flooring: Concrete slab on 1st; all others slow-burn.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: see introductory statement.
5. Process equipment or remains: Built-in storage bins for finished shoes, in attic.

Building #14

I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Date of construction: c.1855 (?)
B. Use: Shipping, receiving and storage.

II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. Exterior Description:
1. Overall dimensions: Rectangular, 165x40', 3 1/2-story.
2. Foundations: Fieldstone.
3. Walls: Red brick, common bond with Flemish variation.
4. Structural system, framing: Timber posts and beams, attic floor suspended on steel or wrought-iron rods connected to timber roof trusses; cast-iron wall anchors secure beam-ends to exterior walls; on 2nd and 3rd floors beams gain additional support by resting on shelves corbelled inward from the walls.
5. Bulkheads, loading docks, etc: Bridge to #13 (see above); similar bridge between south side and #27. Concrete loading docks at all openings, one on south side, one on east, and two on west.
6. Openings:
   a. Doorways and doors: Door openings at loading docks, segmental-arched.
   b. Windows and shutters: Segmental-arched openings with granite sills, replacement sash as described in introduction to outline; several openings in north end are bricked in. At most openings are pintels set into the wall that once supported shutter hinges; no shutters remain.
7. Roof:
   a. Shape, covering: Gable, roll asphalt.
   b. Cornice, eaves: Corbelled cornice, partial return.
   c. Dormers, cupolas, towers, equipment:

B. Interior description:
1. Floor plans: see introductory statement to outline.
2. Stairways: Near southeast corner, wooden stairs with plywood enclosure.
3. Flooring: Slow-burn.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: see introductory statement.
5. Process equipment or remains:

Building #21

I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Date of construction: c.1890.
B. Use: Footwear assembly and storage, hospital.

II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. Exterior Description:
1. Overall dimensions: Rectangular, 40x80', 4 1/2-story.
2. Foundations: Fieldstone.
3. Walls: Red brick, common bond with Flemish variation.
4. Structural system, framing: Timber posts and beams, attic floor suspended on steel or wrought-iron rods connected to timber roof trusses; 3rd floor also suspended on rods that pass through the floor above to connect with roof trusses.
5. Bulkheads, loading docks, etc: Concrete loading dock at northwest corner.
6. Openings:
a. Doorways and doors: Flat-arched openings with steel I-beam lintels cut into north side, for passage to infill building, and west side, for passage to narrow areaway connecting with #27; these are post-World War II modifications and presumably smaller openings were widened to make them.
b. Windows and shutters: Segmental-arched openings with granite sills, all double-width except for single in end bays; replacement sash as described in introduction to outline.
7. Roof:
a. Shape, covering: Ashphalt roll and shingles.
b. Cornice, eaves: Corbelled cornice with partial return.
c. Dormers, cupolas, towers, equipment: Gabled dormers on north slope of roof, each with double-width segmental-arched window opening; several removed to make room for elevator tower in northwest corner, adjacent to loading dock.

B. Interior description:
1. Floor plans: see introductory statement to outline. On 2nd floor, northeast corner, three small rooms (stud walls with modern paneling) for hospital area.
2. Stairways: Adjacent to hospital area, enclosed stair with solid wainscoted rail, wainscoted sides, wooden treads and risers.
3. Flooring: 1st, concrete; others slow-burn.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: see introductory statement.
5. Process equipment or remains: On 2nd, partial remains of

heating conveyor for curing cork shoe parts.
6. Related structures: Infill structure connecting with #13, cinder block with galvanized steel sheathing.

Building #22

I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Date of construction: 1917.
B. Use: Cement house (storage of rubber cement).

II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. Exterior Description:
1. Overall dimensions: Rectangular, 35x46', 1-story.
2. Foundations: Concrete.
3. Walls: Red brick, common bond.
4. Structural system, framing: Load-bearing walls, roof truss of riveted steel angles.
5. Bulkheads, loading docks, etc:
6. Openings:
a. Doorways and doors: South side, rectangular opening with steel lintel, probably modified from an earlier, smaller door.
b. Windows and shutters: One window only, in south side; segmental-arched, granite sill, replacement sash as described in introduction to outline.
7. Roof:
a. Shape, covering: Gable, corrugated steel.
b. Cornice, eaves:
c. Dormers, cupolas, towers, equipment:

B. Interior description:
1. Floor plans: see introductory statement to outline.
2. Stairways:
3. Flooring: Concrete.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: see introductory statement.
5. Process equipment or remains: Piping that was connected to pumps, which are now gone.
6. Related Structures: Addition to east (#22-E), built c.1960; brick walls, concrete foundation, flat roof; one window in east side, rectangular shape with replacement sash as described in introduction to outline.

Building #23

I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Date of construction: 1892, roof altered 1912.
B. Use: Boiler house.

II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. Exterior Description:

1. Overall dimensions: Approximately rectangular with an obliquely angled east wall, 58x60', 3-stories tall but interior is one space without floor divisions.
2. Foundations: Concrete.
3. Walls: Red brick, common bond with Flemish variation.
4. Structural system, framing: Steel I-beam posts and beams.
5. Bulkheads, loading docks, etc:
6. Openings:
   a. Doorways and doors: Main entry was in west wall but its historical appearance has been destroyed by the widening of the opening to remove equipment after the plant closed; opening now just a jagged hole in the wall. Secondary entry is a rectangular opening with steel lintel, approximately 30 years old, connecting with a stick-framed, galvanized-steel roofed passage connecting with #24. Large garage-type opening in north wall.
   b. Windows and shutters: On the east side, rows of windows appear on the 1st and 2nd stories; formerly segmental-arched and now shortened into rectangualr openings with concrete sills and steel sash with eight lights, of which the center four swing out to open. On the west side the segmental-arched openings are bricked in, with the stone sills still in place.
7. Roof:
   a. Shape, covering: Flat, built-up ashphalt and gravel.
   b. Cornice, eaves: Concrete coping.
   c. Dormers, cupolas, towers, equipment: Octagonal-section base of chimney at northwest corner, with steel ductwork connecting to interior.

B. Interior description:

1. Floor plans: see introductory statement to outline.
2. Stairways: Steel catwalk for access to tops of boilers.
3. Flooring: Concrete slab.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: see introductory statement.
5. Process equipment or remains: Shells of three Wickes Co. boilers (1949, 1950, 1950) and associated piping and wiring.
6. Related structures: Small office extension at southeast corner: brick, 1-story, flat roof.

Building #23S

I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Date of construction: 1900.
B. Use: Cafeteria, conference room, union headquarters.

II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. Exterior Description:
1. Overall dimensions: Rectangular, 62x27', 1 1/2-story.
2. Foundations: Granite blocks in random ashlar.
3. Walls: Red brick, common bond.
4. Structural system, framing: Load-bearing walls, roof trusses of chamfered timbers with steel-rod tension members.
5. Bulkheads, loading docks, etc:
6. Openings:
a. Doorways and doors: Centered in south wall, segmental-arched opening with glazed transom and sidelights over recessed panels; old wooden door with one large square light and horizontal-axis recessed panels, one above and three below the light. Segmental-arched opening at north end of west wall, with granite step and modern, steel-clad fire door. Recent rectangular opening cut into north end of west wall to connect with areaway connecting to #24.
b. Windows and shutters: Double-width segmental-arched openings with stone sills, six on each long elevation and one to either side of south entry; replacement sash as described in introduction to outline.
7. Roof:
a. Shape, covering: Gable, ashphalt shingles.
b. Cornice, eaves: Corbelled, partial return at gable ends.
c. Dormers, cupolas, towers, equipment: Six gabled dormers on each side of roof, with chamfered face rafters and fluted jigsawn brackets, and fitted with double-hung, wooden, 4-over-4 sash in rectangular openings.

B. Interior description:
1. Floor plans: see introductory statement to outline.
2. Stairways: None.
3. Flooring: Linoleum.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: Walls have beaded-board wainscoting over full height; unfinished ceilings of roof planks on rafters.
5. Process equipment or remains: None.

Building #24

I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Date of construction: 1861-1881.
B. Use: Stitching of sub-assemblies and final assembly of shoes.

II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. Exterior Description:
1. Overall dimensions: Rectangular with stair tower on south side, 245x40', 4 1/2-story.
2. Foundations: Concrete facing where visible, probably over fieldstone.
3. Walls: Red brick, common bond with Flemish variation.
4. Structural system, framing: Original system was cast-iron posts on 1st, timber posts on upper floors, timber beams throughout, and attic floor suspended from roof trusses on steel or wrought-ion tie-rods. Extensive alterations to system in several locations, apparently where machinery emplacements required stronger and more rigid structure; steel I-beam posts, beams and joists on 1st, center of 2nd, and center of 3rd.
5. Bulkheads, loading docks, etc: West side, 2nd floor, connected to #25 with wood-framed, steel-clad footbridge.
6. Openings:
   a. Doorways and doors: South end of west side, rectangular freight opening with steel I-beam lintel. Segmental-arched openings in south and east sides of stair tower. Rectangular opening with steel lintel at north end of east side, connecting with areaway to #23-S and #23.
   b. Windows and shutters: Segmental-arched openings with stone sills and replacement sash as described in introduction to outline.
7. Roof:
   a. Shape, covering: Gable, ashphalt roll and shingle.
   b. Cornice, eaves: Corbelled, partial return. West end has exposed, scalloped rafter ends.
   c. Dormers, cupolas, towers, equipment: Flat-roofed stair tower with corbelled cornice, two openings per side. Cross-gabled dormer with one duoble-width, segmental-arched opening with stone sill, west end of south elevation.

B. Interior description:
1. Floor plans: see introductory statement to outline.
2. Stairways: In tower, wooden treads and risers, modern pipe rail, wainscoted sides.
3. Flooring: 1st, concrete slab; slow-burn in upper stories.

4. Wall and ceiling finish: see introductory statement.
5. Process equipment or remains: 1st, recesses in concrete floor for rubber mills, random pieces of shafting and babbitted journal bearings scattered in pits; partial remains of "making line" on 3rd; shells of cement-curing ovens in attic.

Building #25

I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Date of construction: 1895 (front), 1937 (rear).
B. Use: Offices (front), records storage (rear).

II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. Exterior Description:
1. Overall dimensions: Rectangular with central entry pavilion, front 36x68', rear 77x84', and small addition to left of pavilion, 24x64'.
2. Foundations: Front, granite in random ashlar; rear, concrete.
3. Walls: Red brick, common bond with Flemish variation, string courses between sories on all elevations.
4. Structural system, framing: Front has timber posts, beams and roof framing; rear has cast-iron posts and steel beams.
5. Bulkheads, loading docks, etc: None.
6. Openings:
a. Doorways and doors: Front: rectangular opening with modern glass-and-steel door, set back in an open porch with segmental-arched front opening, on first floor of front stair tower/entry pavilion. Rear: segmental-arched opening on each floor of north elevation, steel-clad fire doors.
b. Windows and shutters: Front: segmental-arched openings with brownstone sills, single-width on facade and double-width on sides. All fitted with modern metal sash, double-hung, 1-over-1.
7. Roof:
a. Shape, covering: Front, gable-on-hip asphalt shingles; rear, flat, bui;t-up asphalt and gravel.
b. Cornice, eaves: Front, corbelling with downward projections that suggest brackets; rear, corbelled stringcourse below solid brick parapet with concrete coping.
c. Dormers, cupolas, towers, equipment: Front, gable-roofed stair tower/entry pavilion.

B. Interior description:
1. Floor plans: Front is divided into small offices by

post-World War II partitions of modern paneling over 2x4" stick framing; rear undivided.
2. Stairways: In tower, linoleum-covered stairs, modern paneling on walls.
3. Flooring: Front, linoleum; rear, slow-burn.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: In southwest office of front portion a patterned pressed-metal ceing is exposed, while elsewhere in the front portion modern suspended ceilings are found; walls in front are modern wood-fiber paneling. Rear has acoustical-tile ceiling attached directly to bottom of floors above; walls of painted brick.
5. Process equipment or remains: None.

Building #26

I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Date of construction: c.1880.
B. Use: Rubber calendars, stitching and assembly.

II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. Exterior Description:
1. Overall dimensions: Rectangular, 53x128', 3-story plus framed enclosure on roof.
2. Foundations: Not visible, probably fieldstone.
3. Walls: Red brick, common bond; black and white painted sign between 2nd and 3rd floors, only partially legible: "Goodyear's India Ru[bber Glove] Mfg. [Co.] Warehouses 503-505 Broadway New [York]." Asphalt shingle on roof structure.
4. Structural system, framing: Originally cast-iron posts and timber beams on 1st, timber posts and beams on 2nd, and 3rd suspended on steel or wrought-iron rods from shallow roof trusses. Major alterations on 1st, where steel I-beams have augmented, and in some locations replaced, the cast-iron posts and timber beams. Roof structure is simple stick-framing.
5. Bulkheads, loading docks, etc:
6. Openings:
a. Doorways and doors: All original entries replaced by wider, taller, rectangular openings with steel lintels, so that the 1st floor is essentially incorporated into the 1st floors of adjoining buildings #24, #27 and #29.
b. Windows and shutters: Double-width, segmental-arched openings with granite sills and replacement sash as described in introduction to outline.
7. Roof:

a. Shape, covering: Originally gable, but now flat for southern two-thirds, where frame structure appears on roof; asphalt shingles on gabled portion, built-up asphalt and gravel on flat.
b. Cornice, eaves: Boxed wooden cornice with exposed rafter ends.
c. Dormers, cupolas, towers, equipment: Framed enclosure with asphalt-shingle siding on southern two-thirds of roof.

B. Interior description:
1. Floor plans: see introductory statement to outline.
2. Stairways: None; stairs in adjacent buildings were apparently adequate.
3. Flooring: 1st, concrete slab; others, slow-burn.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: see introductory statement.
5. Process equipment or remains: Shells of curing ovens in enclosure on roof.

Building #27

I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Date of construction: 1893.
B. Use: Cutting, stitching and cementing shoe parts; storage.

II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. Exterior Description:
1. Overall dimensions: Rectangular, 42x147', 3 1/2-story.
2. Foundations: Not visible, probably fieldstone.
3. Walls: Red brick, common bond with Flemish variation.
4. Structural system, framing: Cast-iron posts and timber beams, attic floor suspended on steel or wrought-iron tie rods from timber roof trusses.
5. Bulkheads, loading docks, etc:
6. Openings:
a. Doorways and doors: Large rectangular freight opening in east end, opening onto covered walkway between this building and #28. North end, altered rectangular opening with double wooden doors.
b. Windows and shutters: Segmental-arched openings with granite sills, replacement sash as described in introduction to outline.
7. Roof:
a. Shape, covering: Gable, asphalt shingles.
b. Cornice, eaves: Corbelled, partial return at gable ends.
c. Dormers, cupolas, towers, equipment: One gabled dormer at each corner, each with one window similar in all details to those of lower stories.

B. Interior description:
1. Floor plans: see introductory statement to outline.
2. Stairways: Enclosed stairs at southeast corner, wooden treads and risers, wainscoted walls, modern pipe rail.
3. Flooring: 1st, concrete slab; others, slow-burn.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: see introductory statement.
5. Process equipment or remains: 3rd, shells of cement-curing heaters; built-in storage bins in attic.
6. Related structures: Modern brick stair tower connects east end of #27 with west end of #21.

Building #28

I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Date of construction: 1888.
B. Use: Cutting parts and assembly of shoes.

II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. Exterior Description:
1. Overall dimensions: Rectangular, 170x41', 3 1/2-story.
2. Foundations: Fieldstone.
3. Walls: Red brick, common bond.
4. Structural system, framing: Cast-iton posts, timber beams, attic floor suspended from timber roof trusses on steel or wrought iron tie rods. 1st, altered by the addition of a second row of posts in the form of steel I-beams.
5. Bulkheads, loading docks, etc:
6. Openings:
a. Doorways and doors: At walls adjoining #21, #27's areaway, #29 and #24, large rectangular openings with steel lintels provide for virtually continuous floor area among all buildings; these openings represent post-World War II alteration.
b. Windows and shutters: Double-width, segmental-arched openings with replacement sash as described in introduction to outline.
7. Roof:
a. Shape, covering: Gable, asphalt shingles.
b. Cornice, eaves: Corbelled.
c. Dormers, cupolas, towers, equipment: Row of modern skylights on each slope of roof.

B. Interior description:
1. Floor plans: see introductory statement to outline.
2. Stairways: Northwest corner, narrow enclosed stairway with wooden treads and risers, modern pipe rail and wainscoted sides.
3. Flooring: 1st, concrete slab; others slow-burn.

4. Wall and ceiling finish: see introductory statement.
5. Process equipment or remains: Built-in storage bins in attic.

Building #29

I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Date of construction: c.1880 with extensive 20th-century modifications.
B. Use: Vulcanizing.

II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. Exterior Description:
1. Overall dimensions: Rectangular, approximately 60x80', 3 1/2-story, with no division between 3rd and attic so that inside the top floor is 1 1/2 stories high; irregularly shaped 3-story infill between #29 and #'s 24 and 26.
2. Foundations: Fieldstone.
3. Walls: Red brick, common bond.
4. Structural system, framing: Extremely sturdy system to support weight of vulcanizing ovens, all of steel I-beams. Four rows of posts and corresponding beams per floor, spaced as close as 4' center-to-center directly below ovens; a;so I-beam joists beneath ovens. Roof trusses of riveted steel angles.
5. Bulkheads, loading docks, etc:
6. Openings:
a. Doorways and doors: Two large rectangular openings with steel lintels onto areaway to east, modified to present appearance in recent decades. Walls between #29 and infill structure, and between infill and #24 were virtually removed to create floor-wide passage to vulcanizing department.
b. Windows and shutters: Most removed as building was incorporated into neighboring structures; several bricked-in segmental-arched openings, with stone sills, visible in east wall.
7. Roof:
a. Shape, covering: Gable, asphalt shingles.
b. Cornice, eaves: Corbelled.
c. Dormers, cupolas, towers, equipment:

B. Interior description:
1. Floor plans: see introductory statement to outline.
2. Stairways: None; elevator in #29 and stairways in abutting buildings used.
3. Flooring: Concrete slab on every level, representing

modern alteration.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: see introductory statement.
5. Process equipment or remains: 2nd, seven vulcanizing ovens; all, tracks set into floor to accomodate wheeled racks on which assembled shoes were hung for vulcanizing.

Building #32

I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Date of construction: c.1900
B. Use: Garage/storage.

II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. Exterior Description:
1. Overall dimensions: Rectangular, 30x52', 1 1/2-story
2. Foundations: Concrete visible, probably covering original fieldstone.
3. Walls: Red brick, common bond with Flemish variation.
4. Structural system, framing: Timber posts, timber beams with reinforcement of steel channels, timber roof trusses.
5. Bulkheads, loading docks, etc:
6. Openings:
a. Doorways and doors: South side, segmental-arched freight opening with double wood batten doors, each with one square light; segmental-arched door opening, with top filled by brick to make a rectangular opening lower than original. West side, segmental-arched door opening similarly altered.
b. Windows and shutters: Segmental-arched openings with granite sills; some sash gone, one double-width opening in west wall has remains of wooden, double-hung sash. Three small rectangular lights cut into west wall.
7. Roof:
a. Shape, covering: Gable, asphalt shingles.
b. Cornice, eaves: Corbelled cornice with partial return.
c. Dormers, cupolas, towers, equipment:
B. Interior description:
1. Floor plans: see introductory statement to outline.
2. Stairways: Near center of east wall, enclosed stairway with wooden treads and risers, plywood enclosure.
3. Flooring: 1st, concrete slab; attic, planks on joists.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: see introductory statement.
5. Process equipment or remains: None.

6. Related Structure: Pump house, #32-E, 2-story, flat-roofed, brick, built c.1940.

Building #33

I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Date of construction: 1914-1918.
B. Use: Terminus for plant-wide dust-collection system.

II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. Exterior Description:
1. Overall dimensions: Irregular shape resembling two overlapping rectangles; outside dimensions of 57x74'; 1-story.
2. Foundations: Concrete.
3. Walls: Pre-cast concrete block; raised eaves and gable ends of vertical boards.
4. Structural system, framing: Load-bearing walls, steel I-beam posts and timber beams; wood rafters.
5. Bulkheads, loading docks, etc:
6. Openings:
a. Doorways and doors: West, rectangular entry, paneled wooden door with rectangular light; north side, six truck bays with modern, overhead sliding doors.
b. Windows and shutters: Rectangular openings with concrete sills and lintels; 12-pane steel industrial sash, central panes swing out to open.
7. Roof:
a. Shape, covering: South, gable; north, shed; both, asphalt shingles.
b. Cornice, eaves: Vertical boards as noted above.
c. Dormers, cupolas, towers, equipment: Two sheds on roof, sheathed in vertical boards, to house dust-collection equipment. Piping originating from the roof of #41.

B. Interior description:
1. Floor plans: see introductory statement to outline.
2. Stairways: None.
3. Flooring: Concrete slab.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: see introductory statement.
5. Process equipment or remains: Random pieces of 1960s vintage vacuum dust collectors.

Building #34

I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Date of construction: c.1880 (brick part), c.1930 (additions)
B. Use: Various support functions such as piping shop, ductwork shop, instrument laboratory.

II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. Exterior Description:
1. Overall dimensions: Irregularly shaped due to numerous small additions, generally rectangular, outside dimensions of 55x200'; 1-story.
2. Foundations: Older part, fieldstone; additions, concrete.
3. Walls: Older part brick, common bond with Flemish variation; additions of concrete block, ashpalt shingles over frame construction.
4. Structural system, framing: Older part, brick bearing walls, timber roof trusses with steel or wrought iron tie rods.
5. Bulkheads, loading docks, etc:
6. Openings:
a. Doorways and doors: East side, two segmental-arched openings in brick part, three garage-type openings in additions.
b. Windows and shutters: Older part has segmental-arched openings with brick sills and double-hung, wooden, 6-over-6 and 6-over-9 sash. New parts have variously sized rectangular openings with a variety of sash, including some wooden 6-over-6 and some boarded up.
7. Roof:
a. Shape, covering: Old part, flat with a wide monitor, and stepped parapets and firewall. Newer parts, flat.
b. Cornice, eaves: Unadorned.
c. Dormers, cupolas, towers, equipment: Old part has a wide flat-roofed monitor, once glazed but now covered with asphalt shibgles.

B. Interior description:
1. Floor plans: see introductory statement to outline.
2. Stairways: None.
3. Flooring: Concrete slab.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: see introductory statement.
5. Process equipment or remains:

Building #35

I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Date of construction: c.1900.
B. Use: Various support facilities such as carpenter, electrical

and plumbing shops.

II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. Exterior Description:
1. Overall dimensions: Two long sections connected end-to-end; north, 37x240'; south, 43x180'; 1-story.
2. Foundations: Concrete facing over fieldstone.
3. Walls: Vertical boards.
4. Structural system, framing: Timber posts, beams and rafters.
5. Bulkheads, loading docks, etc:
6. Openings:
a. Doorways and doors: At each end and in two locations along west wall, freight openings with wooden doors (vertical-board, square lights).
b. Windows and shutters: Paired rectangular openings with wooden, double-hung, 6-over-6 sash, most glass missing; below the eaves is a line of square openings with fixed, wooden, 6-pane sash.
7. Roof:
a. Shape, covering: Gable, asphalt roll and shingles.
b. Cornice, eaves: Unadorned.
c. Dormers, cupolas, towers, equipment: None.

B. Interior description:
1. Floor plans: see introductory statement to outline.
2. Stairways: None.
3. Flooring: Concrete slab.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: see introductory statement.
5. Process equipment or remains: None.

Building #36

I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Date of construction: 1888.
B. Use: Offices.

II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. Exterior Description:
1. Overall dimensions: Rectangular, 40x195', 2 1/2-story.
2. Foundations: Granite in random ashlar.
3. Walls: Red brick, common bond with Flemish variation.
4. Structural system, framing: Load-bearing walls, timber posts, beams and roof trusses.
5. Bulkheads, loading docks, etc:
6. Openings:
a. Doorways and doors: North, modern wood and steel door in rectangular opening, set back in round-

arched recess.
b. Windows and shutters: Double-width, segmental-arched openings with granite sills, wodden double-hung, 4-over-4 sash.

7. Roof:
a. Shape, covering: Gable, asphalt shingles.
b. Cornice, eaves: Corbelled cornice with partial return.
c. Dormers, cupolas, towers, equipment:

B. Interior description:
1. Floor plans: Present condition reflects post-World War II alteration; divided into offices with gypsum board on stud walls.
2. Stairways: Post World War II; linoleum on wood stairs in plywood enclosure, located near east wall about halfway back from Maple Street.
3. Flooring: Linoleum and carpet.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: Partial remains of beaded-board wainscoting on exterior walls, otherwise paint on gypsum board.
5. Process equipment or remains: None.
6. Related structure: 1-story brick guardhouse appended to northeast corner.

Building #37--West Portion

I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Date of construction: c.1910.
B. Use: Machine shops.

II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. Exterior Description:
1. Overall dimensions: 40x160'.
2. Foundations: Concrete.
3. Walls: Red brick, common bond.
4. Structural system, framing: Load bearing walls, steel posts, timber beams and rafters.
5. Bulkheads, loading docks, etc:
6. Openings:
a. Doorways and doors: South end, large rectangular freight opening with steel lintel, recent chip-board doors.
b. Windows and shutters: Double-width segmental-arched openings with granite sills and wooden, double-hung, 4-over-4 sash.
7. Roof:
a. Shape, covering: Hip, asphalt shingles.
b. Cornice, eaves: Corbelled cornice.
c. Dormers, cupolas, towers, equipment:

B. Interior description:
1. Floor plans: see introductory statement to outline.
2. Stairways: None.
3. Flooring: Concrete slab.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: see introductory statement.
5. Process equipment or remains: None.

Building #37--Central Portion

I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Date of construction: c.1895.
B. Use: Machine shop.

II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. Exterior Description:
1. Overall dimensions: Rectangular, 95x70', 2-story on the outside but with undivided interior of a single high story.
2. Foundations: Concrete facing, probably fieldstone beneath.
3. Walls: Red brick, common bond with Flemish variation; string course directly below second-story window sills.
4. Structural system, framing: Load-bearing walls, original framing of timber posts and beams augmented with steel I-beams, roof trusses of riveted
5. Bulkheads, loading docks, etc:
6. Openings:
a. Doorways and doors: Rectangular freight opening in south wall, altered to present appearance in post-World War II period. Segmental-arched entry in east wall now enclosed in vestibule connecting this section of the building with east section; no door in opening.
b. Windows and shutters: Double-width segmental-arched openings with stone sills and wooden, double-hung 4-over-4 sash. Two upper-floor windows on south side recently narrowed and shortened to make rectangular openings with replacement sash as described in introduction to outline.
7. Roof:
a. Shape, covering: Gable, asphalt roll and shingles.
b. Cornice, eaves: Corbelled cornice with partial return.
c. Dormers, cupolas, towers, equipment: None.

B. Interior description:
1. Floor plans: see introductory statement to outline.
2. Stairways: Northeast corner, enclosed stairway with wooden treads and risers, modern pipe rail,

wainscoted sides.
3. Flooring: Concrete slab.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: see introductory statement.
5. Process equipment or remains: None.

Building 37--East Portion

I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Date of construction: 1914.
B. Use: Design department, laboratory.

II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. Exterior Description:
1. Overall dimensions: Essentially rectangular, with a slight angle to the east side, 230x50', 3-story.
2. Foundations: Concrete.
3. Walls: Asphalt shingles.
4. Structural system, framing: Timber posts and beams except on 1st, where posts are cast-iron.
5. Bulkheads, loading docks, etc:
6. Openings:
a. Doorways and doors: Double-width rectangular opening sheltered by vestibule between this and the central portions of building; modern wooden doors.
b. Windows and shutters: Bands of rectangular openings with wooden sills, fitted with double-hung wooden, 6-over-6 sash in generally deteriorated condition (i.e., numerous panes and muntins missing).
7. Roof:
a. Shape, covering: Flat, asphalt roll and shingles.
b. Cornice, eaves:
c. Dormers, cupolas, towers, equipment:

B. Interior description:
1. Floor plans: Divided into offices by post-World War II stud walls with paneling.
2. Stairways: Adjacent to entry in east side, enclosed stairway with linoleum-covered wooden treads and risers, modern pipe rail, walls covered with modern chipboard paneling.
3. Flooring: Linoleum over concrete slab on 1st, over slow-burn floors on upper floors.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: Modern paneling.
5. Process equipment or remains: None.

Building #41

I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Date of construction: 1918.
B. Use: Mixing of rubber compounds.

II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. Exterior Description:
1. Overall dimensions: Rectangular, 73x204', 4-story; 2-story, 25x60' wing (original) at northwest corner.
2. Foundations: Concrete.
3. Walls: Bays defined by reinforced-concrete posts and beams, each containing a brick curtain wall below a rectangular window.
4. Structural system, framing: Reinforced-concrete, of integrally poured mushroom-columns and floor-slabs.
5. Bulkheads, loading docks, etc: c.1970 1-story cinder-block-enclosed receiving area along west wall. (NOTE: This loading area extends along west elevations of #41, #42, #43, and #48.)
6. Openings:
a. Doorways and doors: Two-story freight opening in west wall near northern corner, presently unfilled; sheltered by cinder-block receiving area along west wall are two two-bay-wide freight openings, no doors.
b. Windows and shutters: In each bay, rectangular window openings with steel shelf-angle lintels, filled with steel sash of 25 lights, with a central panel of six lights that swing out as a unit.
7. Roof:
a. Shape, covering: Flat, built-up ashpalt and gravel.
b. Cornice, eaves: Molded concrete cornice.
c. Dormers, cupolas, towers, equipment: Dust collector on roof.

B. Interior description:
1. Floor plans: see introductory statement to outline.
2. Stairways: Southeast corner, concrete stairs in a concrete-walled enclosure, pipe rail.
3. Flooring: Concrete slabs.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: see introductory statement.
5. Process equipment or remains: 1st, recesses in floor that accomodated mixing equipment (not extant).
6. Related structures: c.1940, 200,000-gallon water tower on steel trestle, near northeast corner.

Building #42

I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Date of construction: 1951.
B. Use: Mixing of rubber compounds.

II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. Exterior Description:
1. Overall dimensions: Rectangular, 51x204', 4-story.
2. Foundations: Concrete.
3. Walls: Red brick, common bond with Flemish variation.
4. Structural system, framing: Reinforced-concrete piers along long walls, carrying steel I-beams.
5. Bulkheads, loading docks, etc: See #41, Item II.A.5.
6. Openings:
a. Doorways and doors: Two-bay wide freight-opening in west side, sheltered by cinder-block structure, no door; east side, in north bays of both 1st and 2nd stories, rectangular freight openings with roll-up steel garage doors.
b. Windows and shutters: Rectangular openings with steel shelf-angle lintels, concrete sills, fitted with small-pane, steel industrial sash with swing-out central units.
7. Roof:
a. Shape, covering: Flat, built-up asphalt and gravel.
b. Cornice, eaves: Plain cornice with tiled parapet.
c. Dormers, cupolas, towers, equipment: None.

B. Interior description:
1. Floor plans: see introductory statement to outline.
2. Stairways: Common stairway with #41, see above.
3. Flooring: Concrete slab.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: see introductory statement.
5. Process equipment or remains: 1st, recesses in floors for Banbury rubber mixers; 4th, hoppers that held additives mixed with raw rubber, partial remains of tram-car used in mixing compounds.

Building #43

I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Date of construction: 1887.
B. Use: Storage (probably originally used for shoe-part manufacture and assembly.

II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. Exterior Description:
1. Overall dimensions: Rectangular, 50x210', 4-story.

2. Foundations: Granite ashlar.
3. Walls: Red brick, common bond with Flemish variation.
4. Structural system, framing: Timber posts, beams and roof trusses.
5. Bulkheads, loading docks, etc: See #41, Item II.A.5.
6. Openings:
   a. Doorways and doors: Post-World War II rectangular freight opening in west wall, sheltered by cinder-block receiving area, no door.
   b. Windows and shutters: Segmental-arched openings with stone sills, fitted with wooden, double-hung 6-over-9 sash. On east wall, 1st-story openings widened into rectangular openings with concrete sills, small-pane steel industrial sash.
7. Roof:
   a. Shape, covering: Gable (low-pitched), asphalt roll and shingles.
   b. Cornice, eaves: Corbelled cornice with partial return.
   c. Dormers, cupolas, towers, equipment: None.

B. Interior description:
1. Floor plans: see introductory statement to outline.
2. Stairways: near center of north wall, enclosed stairway with wooden trads and risers, solid wainscoted rail, wainscoted walls, pipe rail.
3. Flooring: 1st, west half concrete slab, east half slow-burn; upper floors all slow-burn.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: see introductory statement.
5. Process equipment or remains: None.

Building #44

I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Date of construction: c.1880.
B. Use: Manufacture of shoe parts, assembly of shoes.

II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. Exterior Description:
1. Overall dimensions: Rectangular, 310x95', 2-story plus basement.
2. Foundations: Granite ashlar.
3. Walls: Red brick, common bond.
4. Structural system, framing: Timber posts, beams and roof framing.
5. Bulkheads, loading docks, etc: In center of east wall, concrete-slab truck dock, about 5' high, between #44 and #48. (NOTE: On sketch map this truck dock shows as #49 but it is not a building.)

6. Openings:
   a. Doorways and doors: Opening onto dock are two rectangular freight passages with roll-up, steel garage doors. At east end of south wall, segmental-arched opening with modern steel-clad fire door, opening onto small infill structure between #44 and #45 (see item II.B.6, below).
   b. Windows and shutters: Double-width segmental-arched openings with granite sills and replacement sash as described in introduction to outline. Paired basement windows, rectangular with granite lintels and sills, filled with plywood.
7. Roof:
   a. Shape, covering: Shallow-pitched gable, asphalt roll and shingles.
   b. Cornice, eaves: Corbelled cornice with partial return.
   c. Dormers, cupolas, towers, equipment: Eight raised skylights along ridge (also referred to as an "interrupted monitor"); timber-framed, paired rectangular window openings with fixed, wooden 1-over-1 sash.

B. Interior description:
1. Floor plans: see introductory statement to outline.
2. Stairways: Plywood-enclosed, c.1940 concrete stairway, northeast corner.
3. Flooring: Slow-burn.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: see introductory statement.
5. Process equipment or remains: Partial remains of cement-curing oven suspended ceiling on 2nd floor.
6. Related structures: At southeast corner, 1-story, brick, post-World War II infill connecting with #44 to south.

Building #45

I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Date of construction: 1887.
B. Use: Rubber mills and calendars, shoe-part cutting.

II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. Exterior Description:
1. Overall dimensions: Rectangular, 72x255', with a full-height cross-gabled ell, 25x60', at the southwest corner, a central stair tower, 25x47', on the south elevation, and modern infill between these two projections; 4-story.
2. Foundations: Granite ashlar.
3. Walls: Red brick, common bond with Flemish variation.

4. Structural system, framing: Timber posts beams and roof trusses; 1st, steel I-beams augment posts and beams for four bays in center of floor.
5. Bulkheads, loading docks, etc:
6. Openings:
   a. Doorways and doors: Segmental-arched opening in south wall of stair tower, with modern steel-clad fire door. 1st, northwest corner, large round-arched opening (26'-wide at floor line) communicating with #46, no door.
   b. Windows and shutters: Double-width, segmental-arched openings with double-hung, wooden 12-over-12 sash; similar openings on 3rd filled with replacement sash as described in introduction to outline; similar, though not as tall, openings on 4th, fitted with 6-over-6 wooden, double-hung sash.
7. Roof:
   a. Shape, covering: Shallow-pitched gable, asphalt roll and shingles.
   b. Cornice, eaves: Corbelled cornice with partial return.
   c. Dormers, cupolas, towers, equipment: Flat-roofed stair tower rises six stories, and features a granite string course above the 5th story, wall surface corbelled out starting halfway up the 6th-story window openings, and a row of terra-cotta medallions below the corbelled cornice.

B. Interior description:
1. Floor plans: see introductory statement to outline.
2. Stairways: In tower, wooden treads and risers, wainscoted sides, modern pipe rail.
3. Flooring: 1st, concrete slab; others, slow-burn.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: see introductory statement.
5. Process equipment or remains: 1st, recesses in floor for rubber mills and calendars; upper floors, skeletal remains of a drying oven, several toggle presses, and associated take-off reels.

Building #46

I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Date of construction: 1936, incorporating minimal fabric from 1887.
B. Use: Storage.

II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. Exterior Description:

1. Overall dimensions: Square, 93x93', 2-story.
2. Foundations: Not visible, probably ashlar masonry if old foundation was reused in 1936 reconstruction.
3. Walls: Red brick, common bond with Flemish variation.
4. Structural system, framing: Steel I-beam posts and beams.
5. Bulkheads, loading docks, etc:
6. Openings:
   a. Doorways and doors: South end of west wall, segmental-arched opening with granite sill, non-functional as door in present configuration, and filled with a plywood panel below fixed, wooden 16-pane sash. Also on west wall, two rectangular freight openings, one with a steel roll-up garage door and one with no door.
   b. Windows and shutters: Immediately north of segmental-arched door opening on west side is a wide round-arched opening with fixed, small-pane wooden sash; this apparently was originally a freight opening that c.1936 was filled with brick below a concrete sill. Remaining openings are triple-width, rectangular, with steel shelf-angle lintels and concrete sills, fitted with small-pane, steel industrial sash.
7. Roof:
   a. Shape, covering: Flat, built-up asphalt and gravel.
   b. Cornice, eaves: Plain cornice, concrete coping on a low parapet.
   c. Dormers, cupolas, towers, equipment: None.

B. Interior description:
1. Floor plans: see introductory statement to outline.
2. Stairways: None; stairs in adjacent buildings were used.
3. Flooring: Concrete slab.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: see introductory statement.
5. Process equipment or remains: None.

Building #47

I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Date of construction: 1887, major alterations 1930-31.
B. Use: Vulcanizing.

II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. Exterior Description:
1. Overall dimensions: Rectangular, 160x100', 2-story; small projections at northeast and southeast corners, connecting with #44, each approximately 25x40', 2-story.

2. Foundations: Not visible, probably ashlar masonry.
3. Walls: Red brick, common bond.
4. Structural system, framing: 1st, brick piers alternating with composite steel posts of riveted angle-sections, supporting brick vaulting; 2nd, I-beam posts and beams, timber roof trusses and monitor-framing.
5. Bulkheads, loading docks, etc:
6. Openings:
   a. Doorways and doors: West elevation, two segmental-arched freight openings fitted with double, wooden batten doors; between two arched openings is a rectangular freight opening with steel lintel, fitted with modern, swing-out garage doors.
   b. Windows and shutters: Segmental-arched openings with granite sills, fitted with wooden, double-hung, 12-over-12 sash.
7. Roof:
   a. Shape, covering: Shallow-pitched gable, asphalt roll and shingles.
   b. Cornice, eaves: Corbelled cornice with partial return.
   c. Dormers, cupolas, towers, equipment: Monitor along the full length of the ridge, timber framed, swing-out, small-pane wooden sash.

B. Interior description:
1. Floor plans: see introductory statement to outline.
2. Stairways: Steel and cast-iron spiral stairs in center of building.
3. Flooring: 1st, concrete slab; 2nd, slow-burn.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: see introductory statement.
5. Process equipment or remains: Each floor, eight vulcanizing ovens with associated trackways in floor to accomodate wheeled racks on which shoes were mounted for vulcanizing.

Building #48

I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Date of construction: 1916.
B. Use: Box-making, storage, shoe-parts manufacture.

II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. Exterior Description:
1. Overall dimensions: Rectangular, 118x53', 5-story.
2. Foundations: Concrete.
3. Walls: Red brick, common bond with Flemish variation.
4. Structural system, framing: timber posts, beams and roof framing.

5. Bulkheads, loading docks, etc: See #44.
6. Openings:
   a. Doorways and doors: West side, segmental-arched opening sheltered by cinder-block receiving area, no door in opening at present; east side, two post-World War II freight openings with steel lintels and roll-up steel garage doors, giving access to truck dock between #48 and #44.
   b. Windows and shutters: Double-width segmental-arched openings fitted with replacement sash as described in introduction to outline; top floor windows are shorter and filled with wooden, double-hung 6-over-6 sash.
7. Roof:
   a. Shape, covering: Shallow-pitched gable, asphalt roll and shingles.
   b. Cornice, eaves: Corbelled cornice.
   c. Dormers, cupolas, towers, equipment:

B. Interior description:
1. Floor plans: see introductory statement to outline.
2. Stairways: Center of north wall, enclosed stairway with wooden treads and risers, wainscoted sides, pipe rail.
3. Flooring: All, slow-burn.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: see introductory statement.
5. Process equipment or remains: None.

Building #51

I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Date of construction: c.1950
B. Use: Retail store (factory outlet).

II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. Exterior Description:
1. Overall dimensions:. Rectangular, 40x50', 1-story.
2. Foundations: Concrete.
3. Walls: Red brick facing over concrete-block walls.
4. Structural system, framing: Load-bearing walls, stud-framing for roof.
5. Bulkheads, loading docks, etc: None.
6. Openings:
   a. Doorways and doors: North, aluminum aand glass door between plate-glass dispplay windows.
   b. Wiindows and shutters: North, aaluminuum-framed, plate-gglass diisplayy windows to either sidde of central entry. East andd wesst sides, flat-arched openings withh concrete liintels andd sills, fitted

with small-pane steel sash.

7. Roof:
   a. Shape, covering: Flat, built-up asphalt and gravel.
   b. Cornice, eaves: Plain cornice, tile coping on low parapet.
   c. Dormers, cupolas, towers, equipment: None.

B. Interior description:
1. Floor plans: see introductory statement to outline.
2. Stairways: None.
3. Flooring: Linoleum.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: see introductory statement.
5. Process equipment or remains: None.

Building #52-53-54

I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Date of construction: 1955.
B. Use: Warehouse, shipping.

II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. Exterior Description:
1. Overall dimensions: Three rectangular-plan structures all 4-story, sharing the same features and built in the same year. Dimensions from north to south: #52, 202x75'; #53, 202x155'; #54, 202x200'.
2. Foundations: Concrete.
3. Walls: Bays defined by reinforced-concrete posts and beams; on north elevation each bay contains a brick curtain wall below a rectangular window. On sides, 1st-floor bays are entirely filled brick; side bays of #52 resemble front bays, and side bays of #53 and #54 are filed with brick except for a shallow band of steel-sash windows across the top of each bay. Rear of #54 resembles sides, except as noted in item 5. below.
4. Structural system, framing: Reinforced-concrete, of integrally poured mushroom-columns and floor-slabs.
5. Bulkheads, loading docks, etc: Concrete truck docks across rear of #54.
6. Openings:
   a. Doorways and doors: North, rectangular opening with double doors of aluminum and glass, protected by a shallow vestibule of glass in plated-steel framing.
   b. Windows and shutters: In each front bay, rectangular window openings with steel shelf-angle lintels, filled with steel sash of 25 lights, with a central panel of six lights that swing out as a unit. Shallow bands of windows in side bays are

similar except for dimensions and fixed sash.

7. Roof:
   a. Shape, covering: Flat, built-up asphalt and gravel.
   b. Cornice, eaves: Plain cornice.
   c. Dormers, cupolas, towers, equipment: None.

B. Interior description:
1. Floor plans: see introductory statement to outline.
2. Stairways: Three, all with poured-concrete steps and concrete-block enclosures.
3. Flooring: Concrete slab.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: see introductory statement.
5. Process equipment or remains: None.

Building #'s 67, 68 and 69

I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Date of construction: 1954-55.
B. Use: Support facilities: #67, electrical-meter house; #68, refrigeration plant; #69, mixing of rubber cement.

II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. Exterior Description:
1. Overall dimensions: All rectangular and 1-story; all approximately 40x50'; #68 has a 15x35' wing on its south elevation.
2. Foundations: Concrete.
3. Walls: Red brick, common bond.
4. Structural system, framing: Load-bearing walls, roof framing of riveted steel angles.
5. Bulkheads, loading docks, etc: None.
6. Openings:
   a. Doorways and doors: Rectangular openings with modern doors.
   b. Windows and shutters: Rectangular openings with concrete lintels and sills, steel industrial sash.
7. Roof:
   a. Shape, covering: Flat, built-up asphalt and gravel.
   b. Cornice, eaves: Plain.
   c. Dormers, cupolas, towers, equipment: None.

B. Interior description:
1. Floor plans: see introductory statement to outline.
2. Stairways: None.
3. Flooring: Concrete slab.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: see introductory statement.
5. Process equipment or remains: #67, remains of meter boards; #68, one air compressor and associated piping; #69, underground storage tanks and associated piping.

III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Books and Articles

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Barker, P.W., Rubber: History, Production and Manufacture. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Commerce, 1940.

Candee Rubber Co., The Process of Making Rubber Shoes. New Haven, CT: by the firm, n.d. [c.1880].

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"Layout of a Scientific Rubber Footwear Factory," India Rubber World 62 (June 1920): 560-63.

Polleys, R., "Rubber Machinery or Hand Labor?" India Rubber World 70 (April 1924): 433-5.

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Maps and Views

Bird's-Eye View of Naugatuck, Connecticut. New York: Hughes and Bailey, 1906.

Sanborn Map Co., Insurance Atlases of Naugatuck, Connecticut (variously titled). New York, 1887, 1892, 1897, 1904, 1910, 1923.

Interviews

John "Chico" Henao, President, Local #45, United Rubber Workers, AFL-CIO, Naugatuck, CT, January 1985.

Henry Lovine, former Footwear Plant employee (more than 30 years as maintenance electrician), Naugatuck, CT, November 1984.

IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

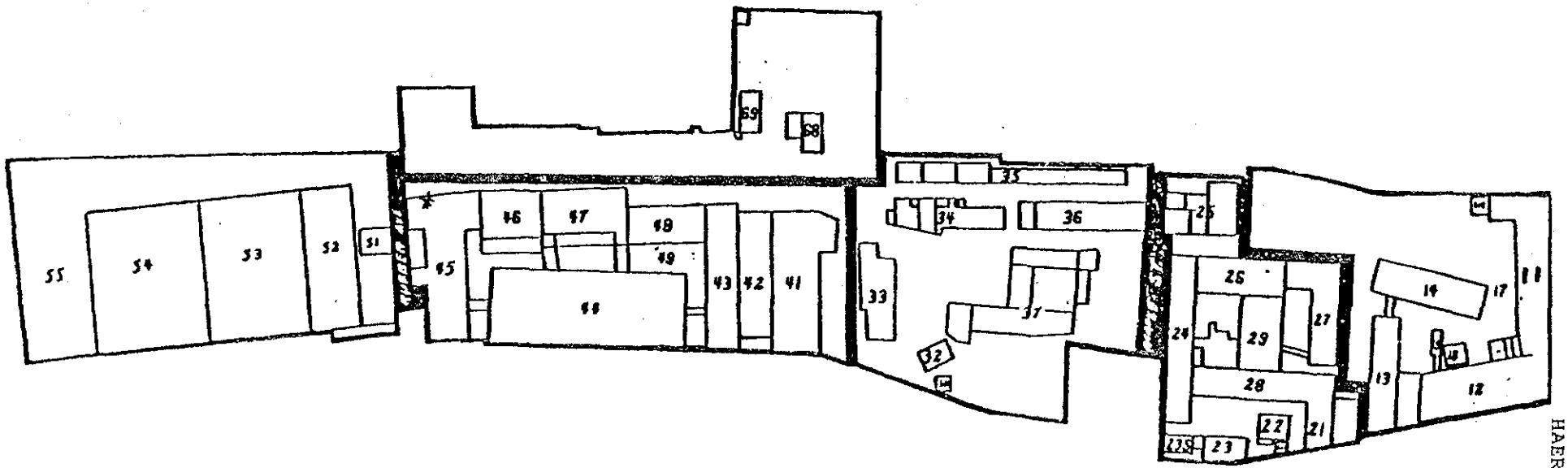
This report was prepared in partial fulfillment of the Memorandum of Agreement among all interested parties in the General DataComm Industries, Inc., Naugatuck Project. General DataComm plans to acquire the subject property from the Borough of Naugatuck and to place a manufacturing facility in Building #52-53-54, which will employ at least 1,000 people in production of telecommunications equipment. With the exception of the front, or original, portion of Building #25, the other buildings will be demolished to make room for parking and other support facilities. The Borough Development Corporation will take title to the front portion of #25 and attempt to market it or find a permanent reuse for it; if those efforts are not successful within three years, that building too will come down.

The Borough of Naugatuck, on behalf of this project, applied for an Urban development Action Grant to help defray project costs. Under the statutes and regulations governing the UDAG program, the compliance responsibility of the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development passed to the Borough of Naugatuck. The Memorandum of Agreement, including the stipulation that required this report, fulfilled the Borough's historic preservation compliance obligation. Besides the Chairman and executive Director of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, signatories to the Memorandum of Agreement were: the Connecticut State Historic Preservation Officer, the Commissioner of the Connecticut Department of Economic Development, the Borough of Naugatuck, the Borough of Naugatuck Development Corporation, and General DataComm Industries, Inc.

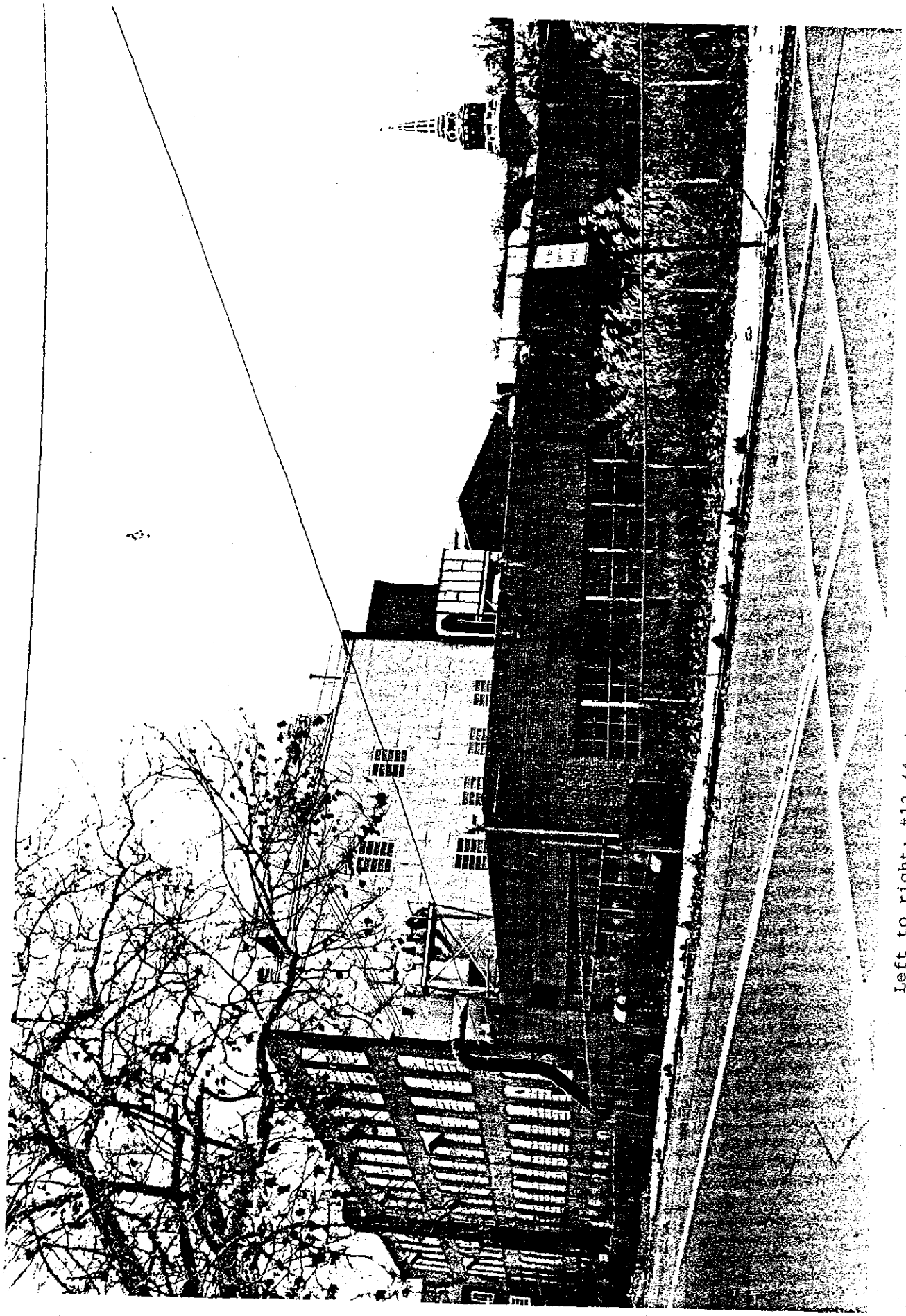
Historic Resource Consultants, a research firm based in Hartford, prepared this report. The credit line below lists the project director, who wrote the entire report. The project director also supervised the field recording and photography of the site, with the assistance of Research Associate Mark McDonough.

Prepared by: Matthew Roth
Title: Partner
Affiliation: Historic Resource Consultants
The Colt Armory
55 Van Dyke Avenue
Hartford, CT 06106
203 547-0268
Date: May 15, 1985

SKETCH PLAN OF SITE

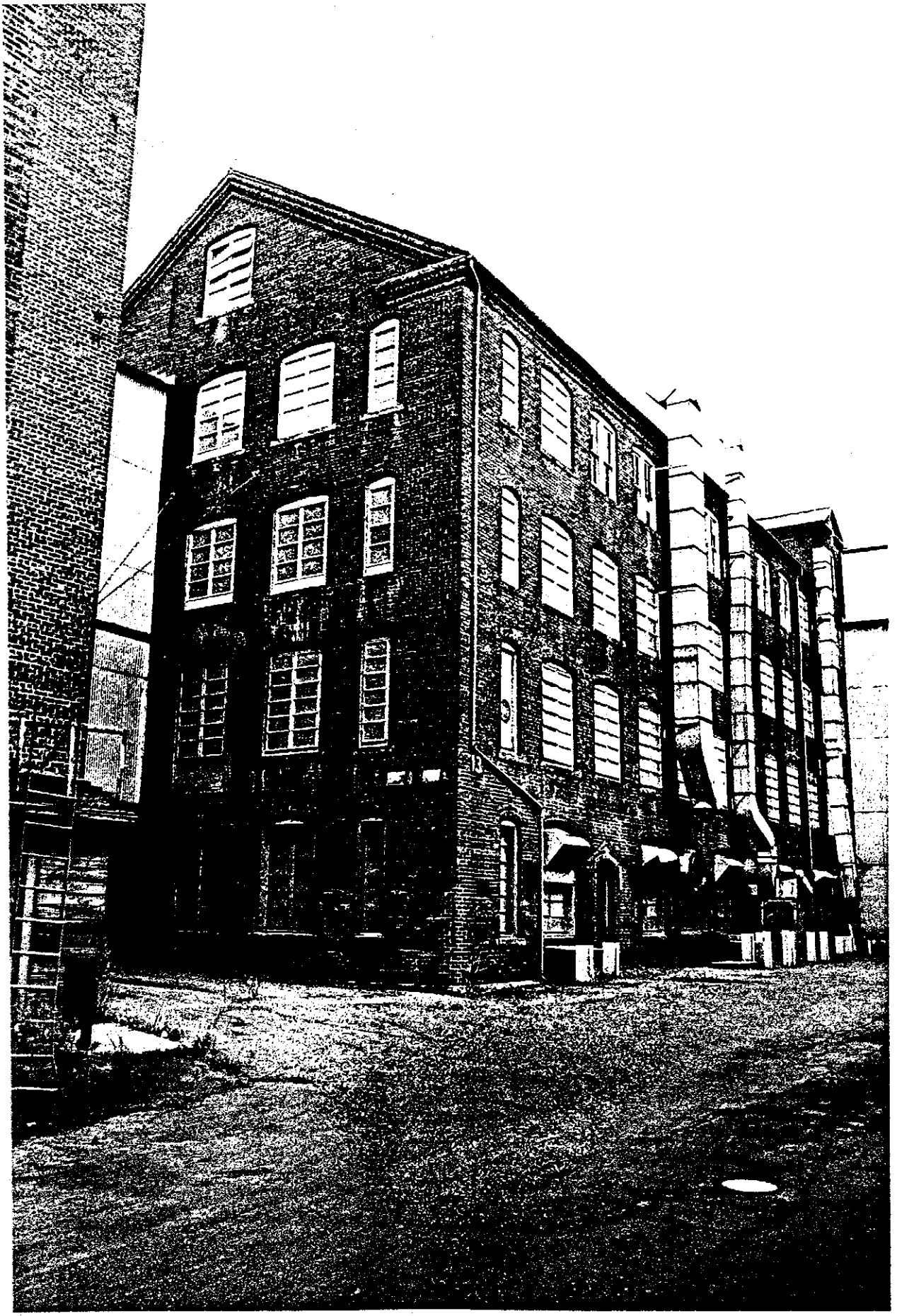


The east boundary of the complex follows the line of Water Street.
The west boundary of the complex follows the rear lot lines of properties facing Church Street.
Building numbers are those assigned by U. S. Rubber in January 1959.

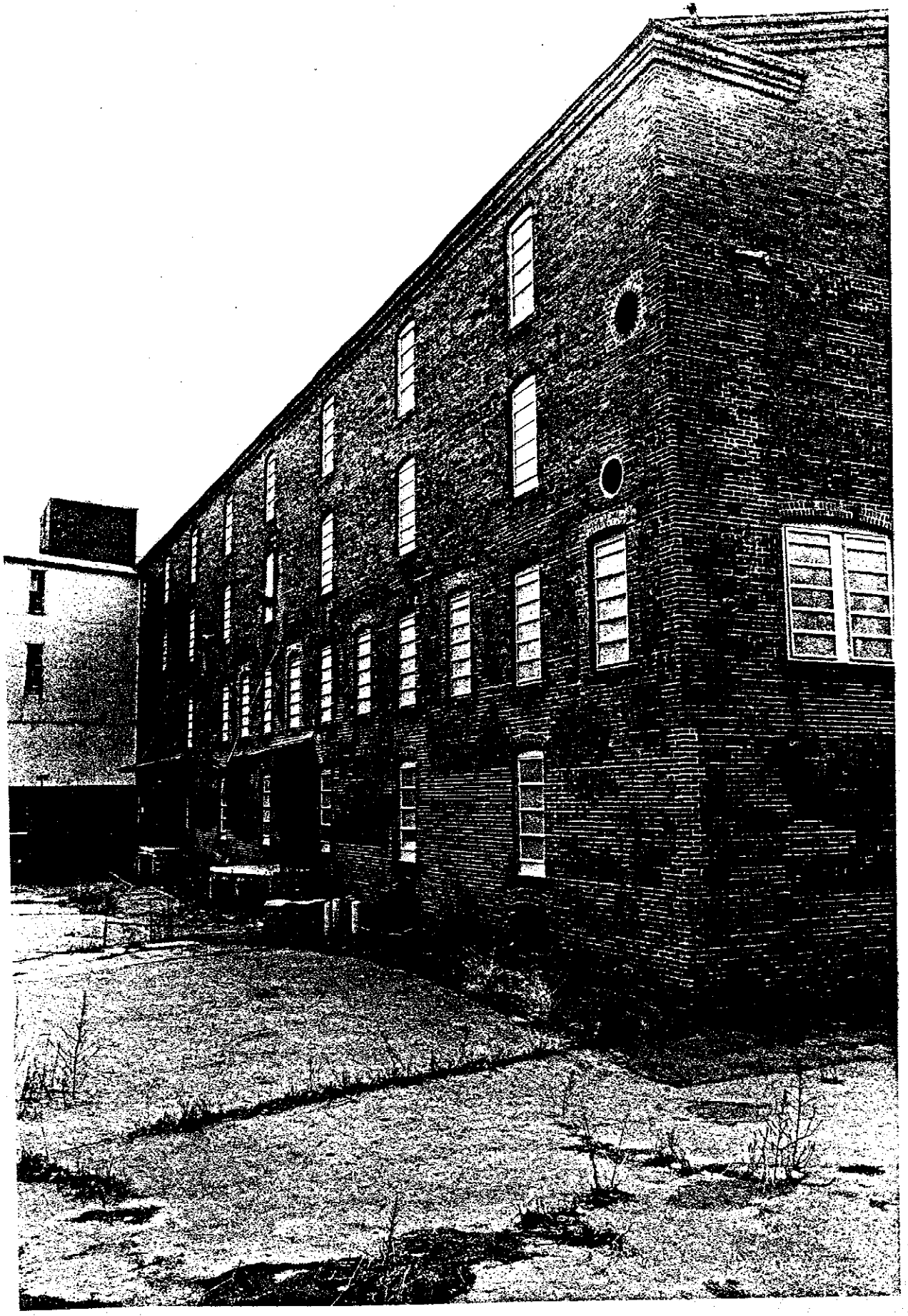


Left to right: #12 (4-story) #11 (1-story) view southwest

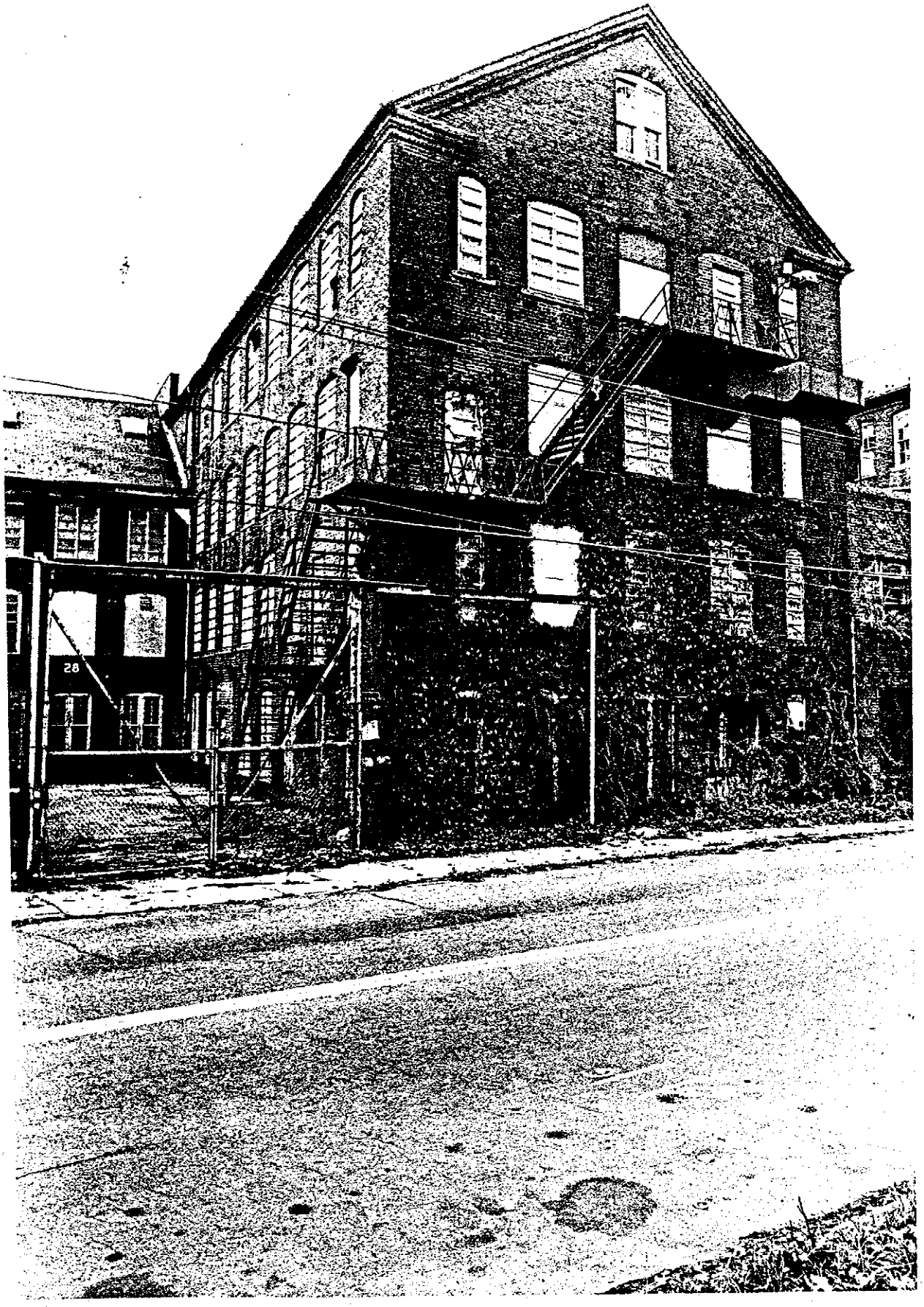
#18 (square bldg. w/ condensers), #19 (1-story, gable), #12 (4-story), view NE



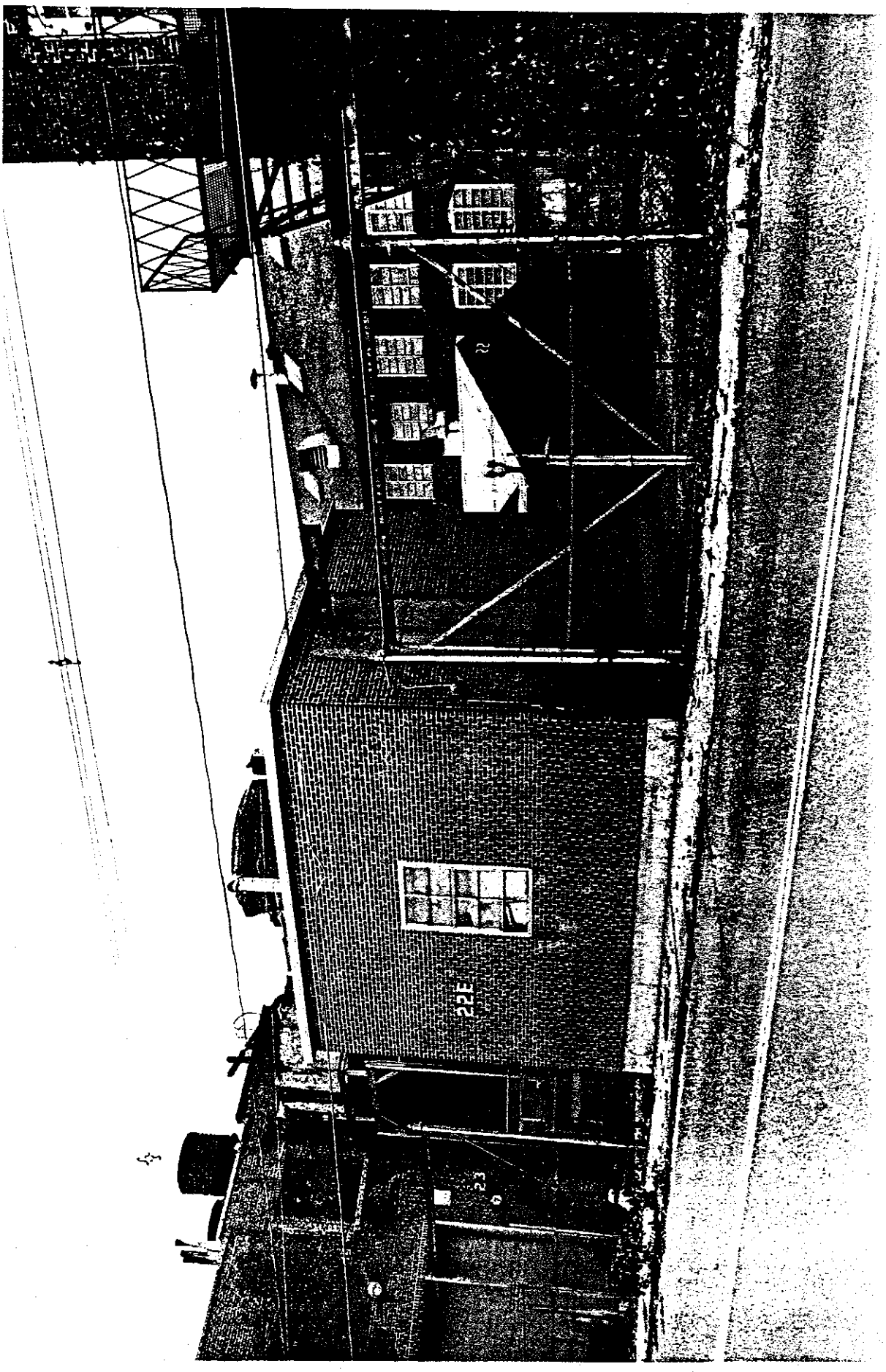
#13, view NE



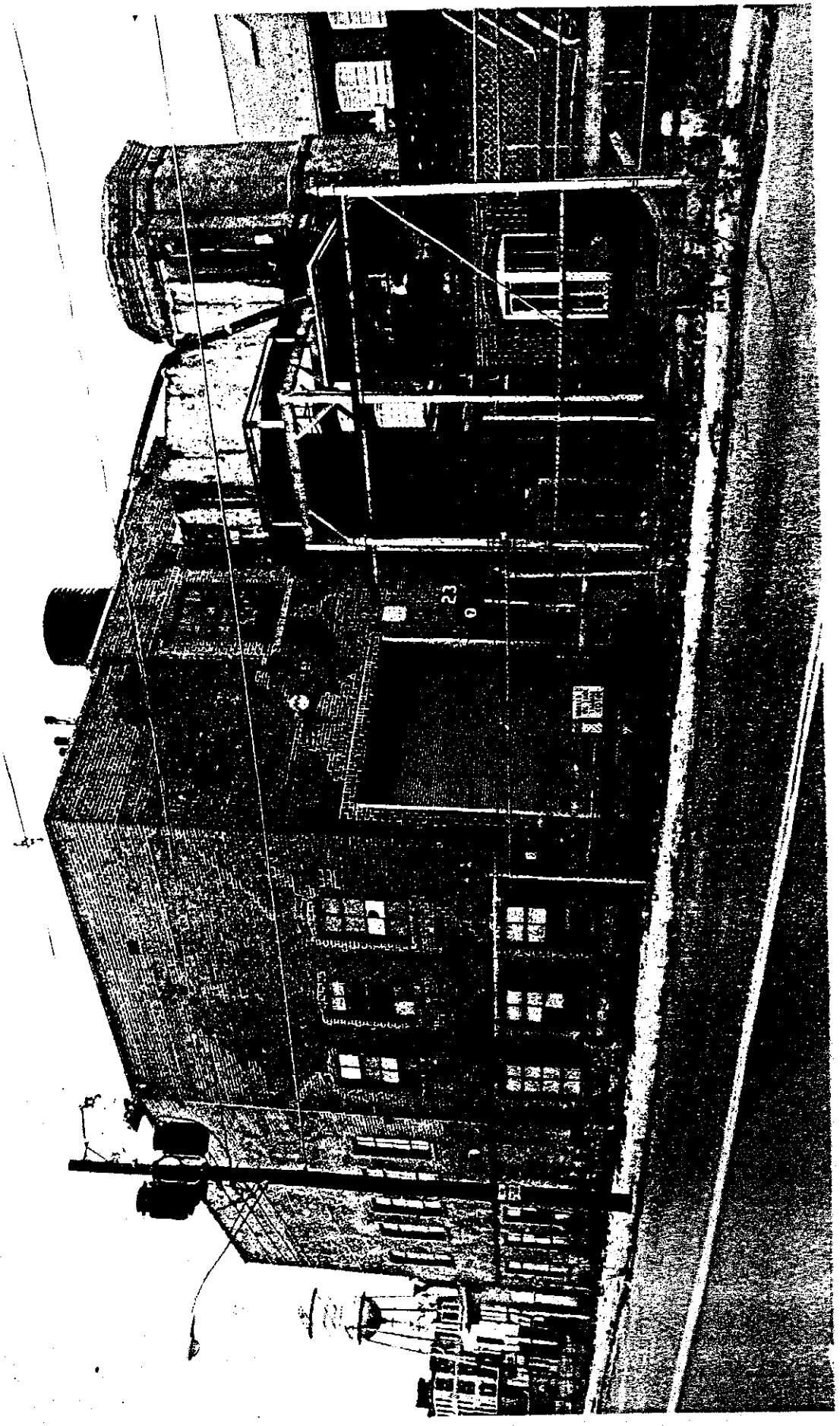
#14, view SW



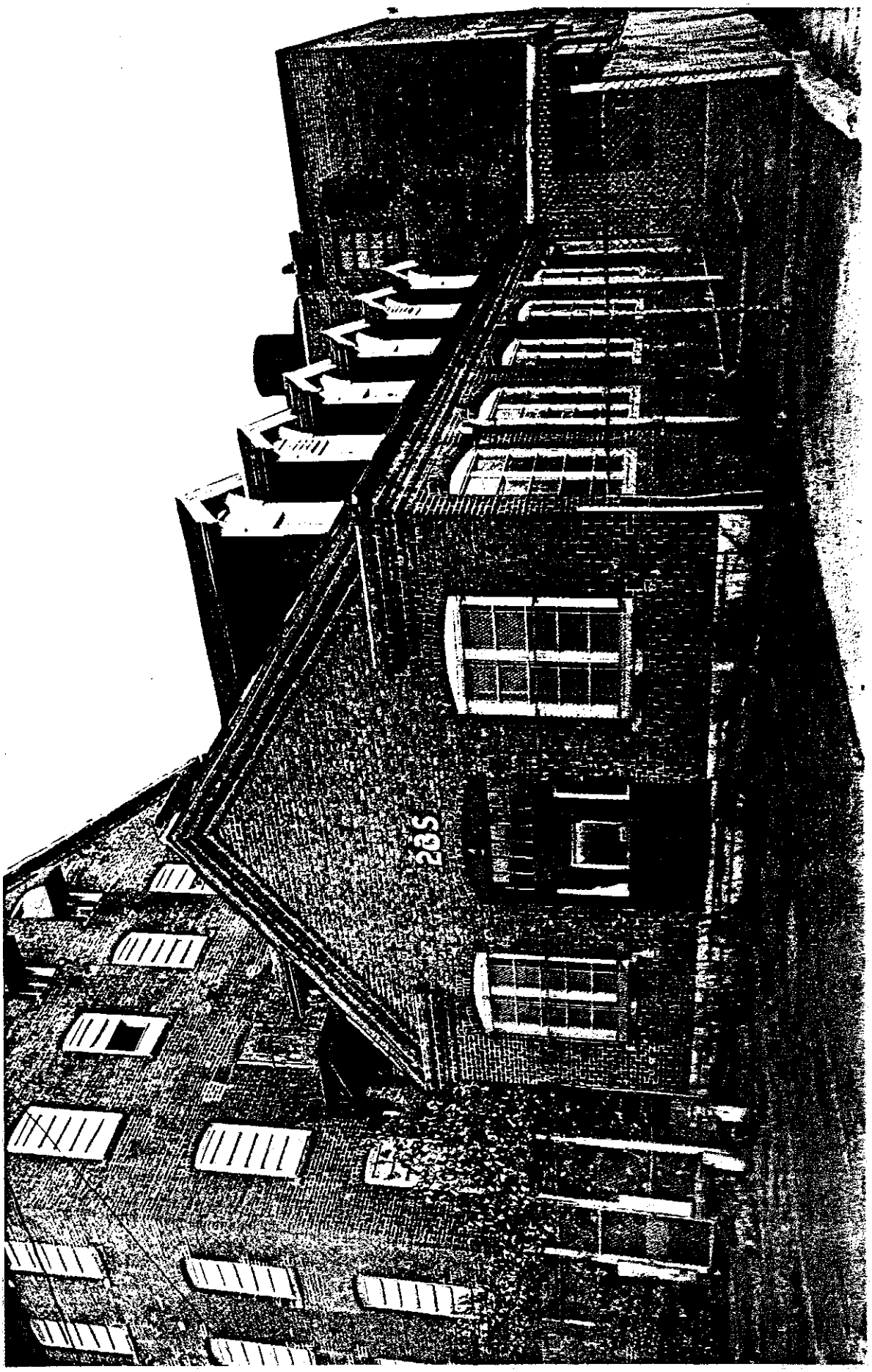
#21, view NW



#22 and #22E, view SW

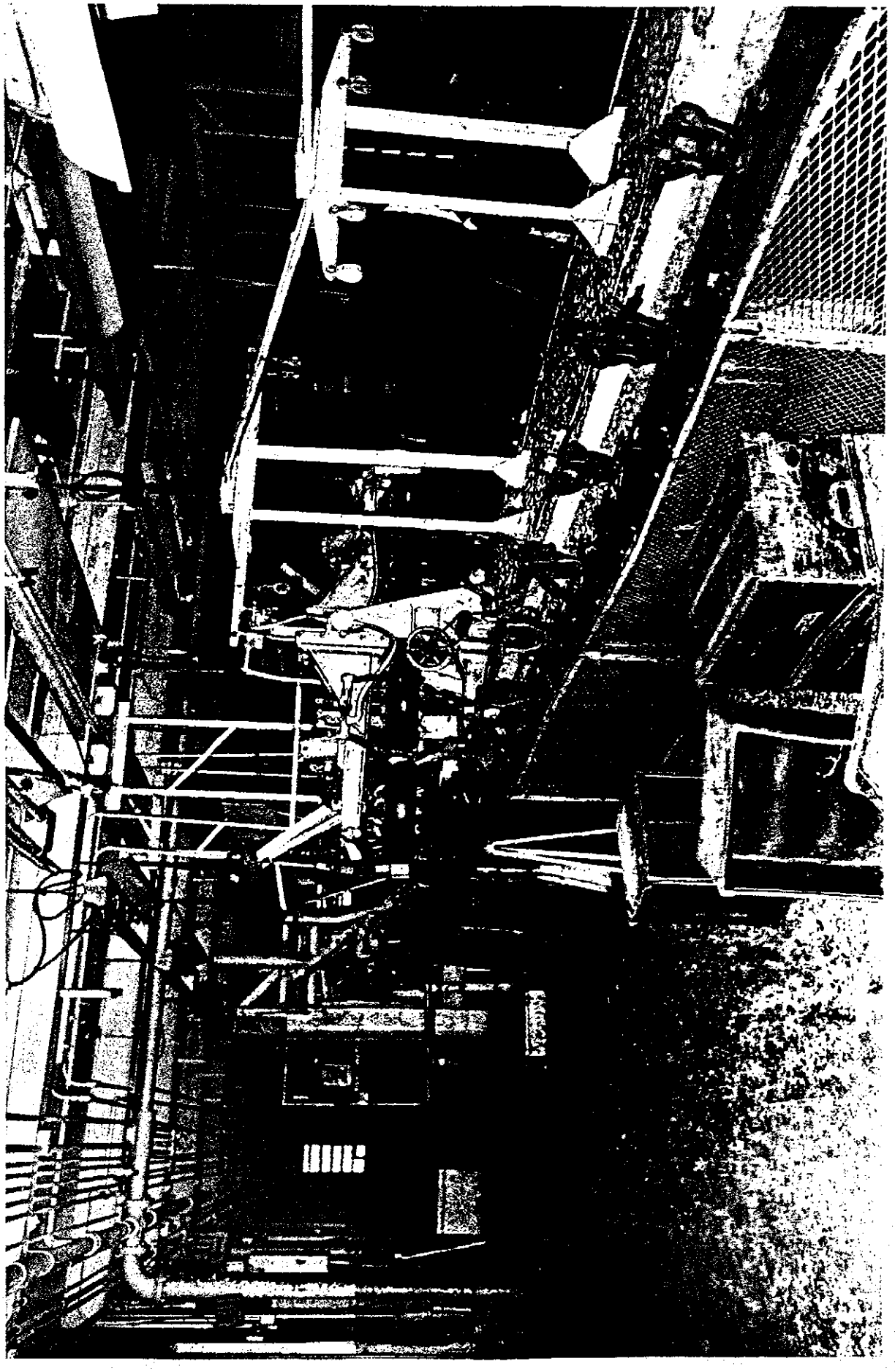


#23, view SW

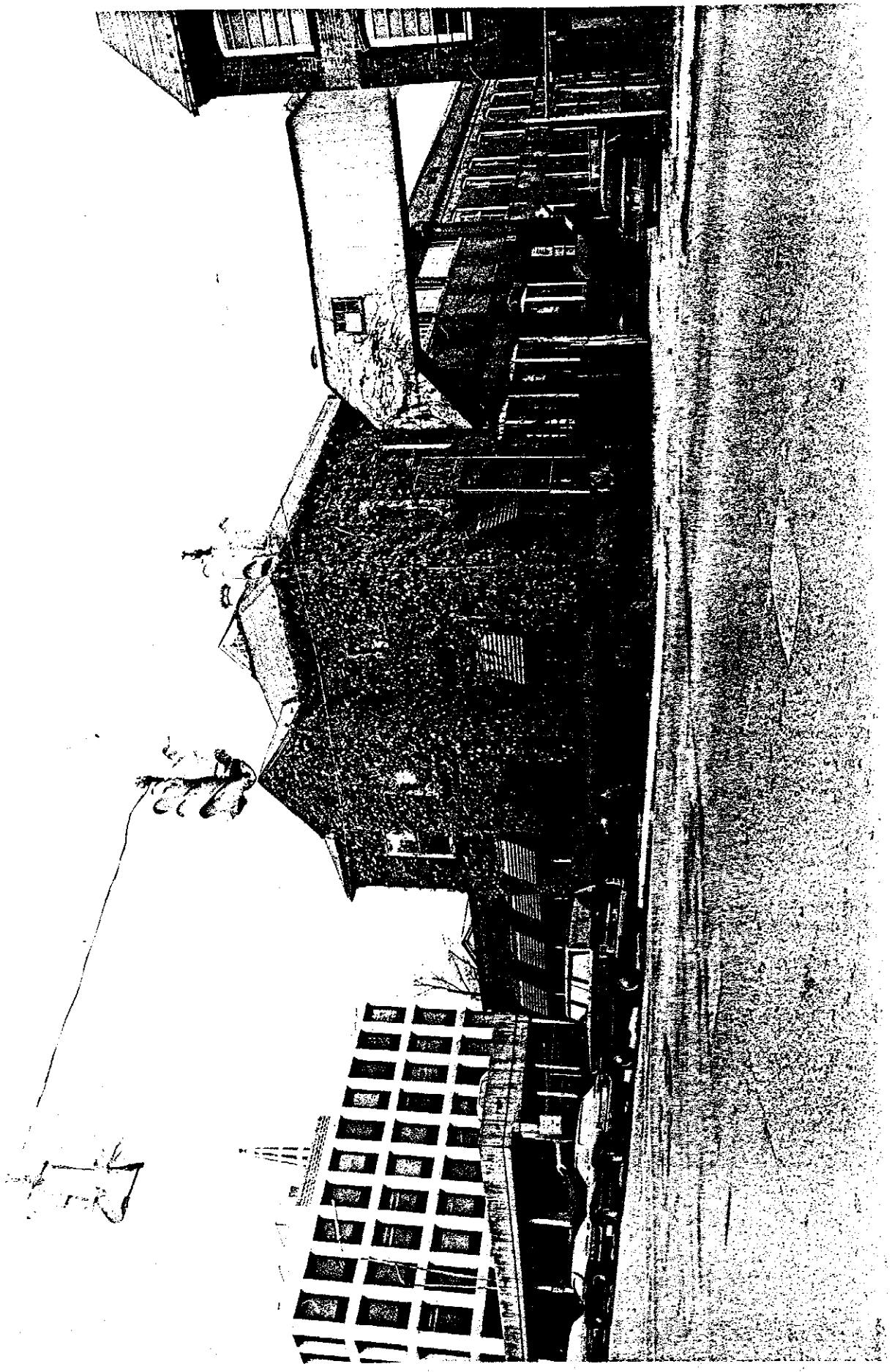


#23-S, view NW

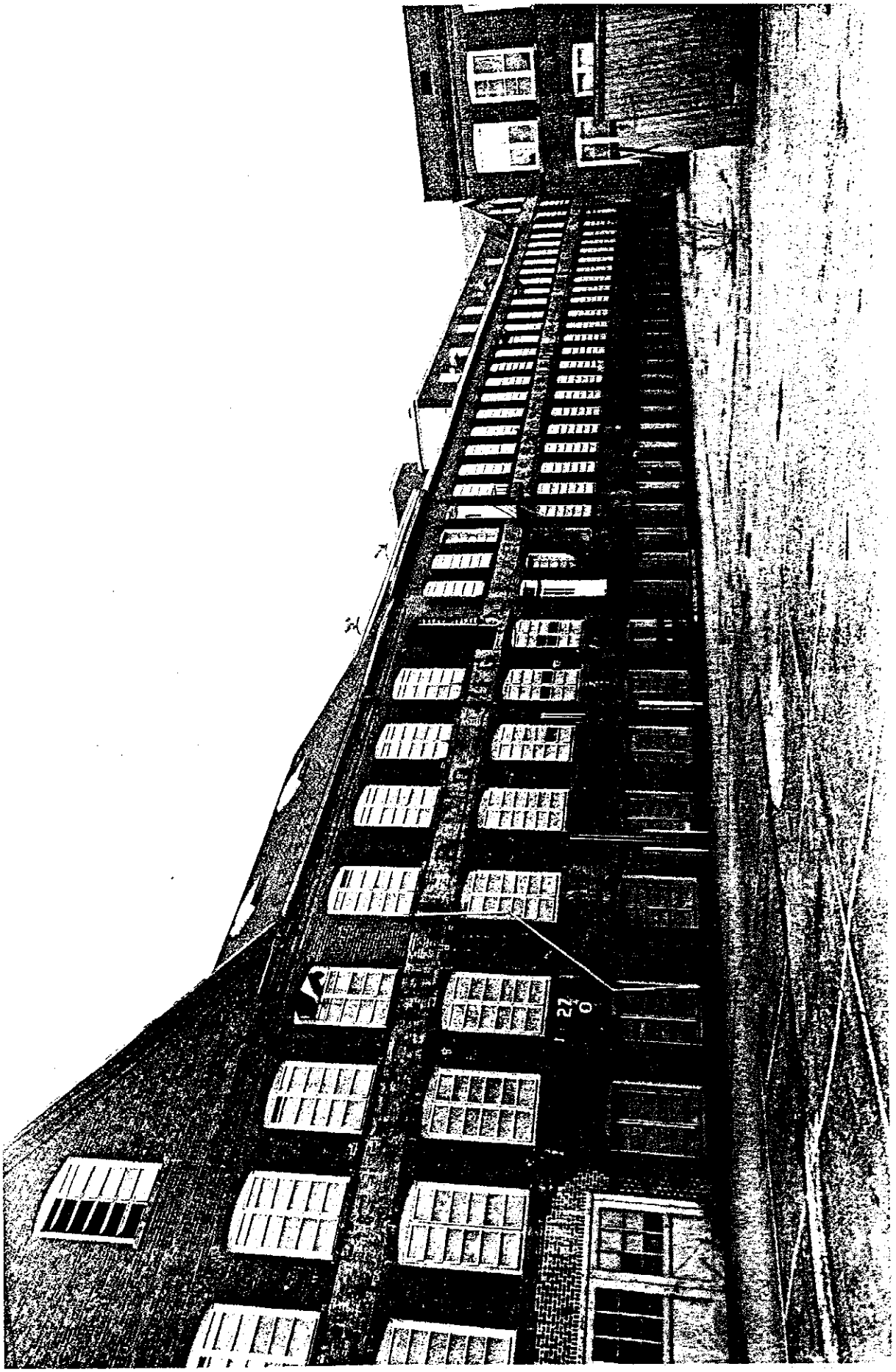
#24, with #23-S to right view NW



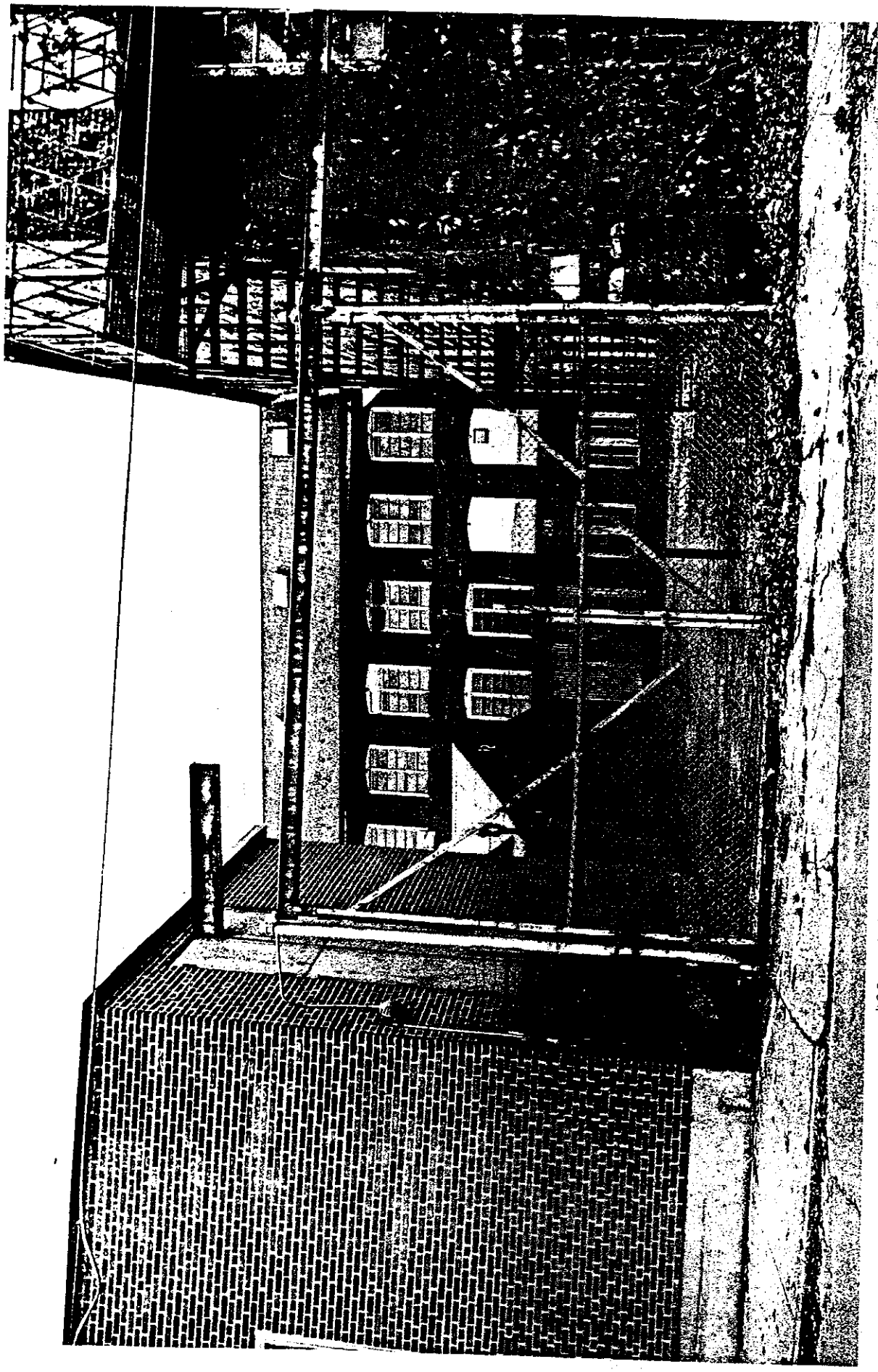
Making line remains #24, 3rd floor view NW



#25, view NW



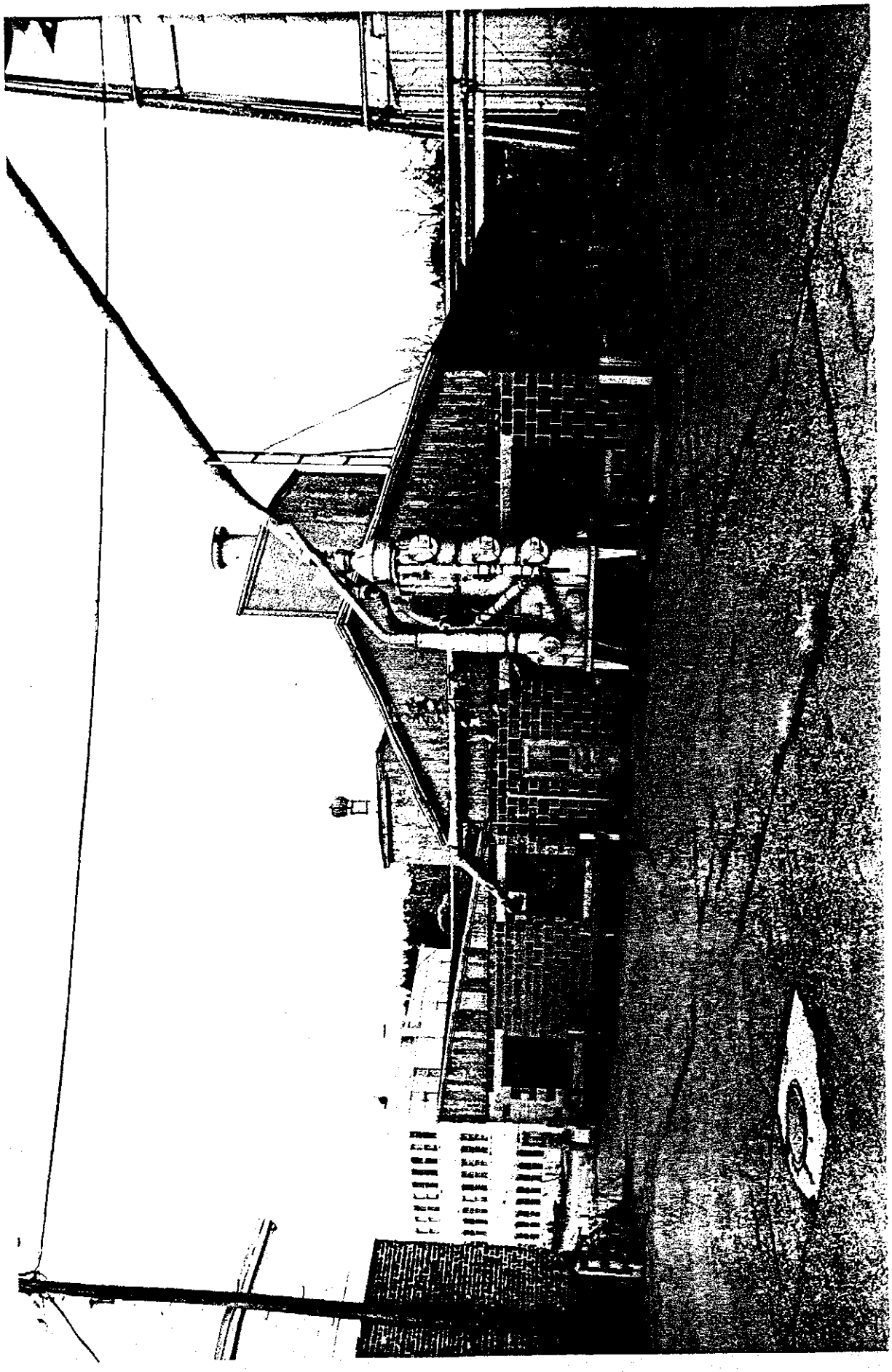
#27 to left, #28 to right view SE



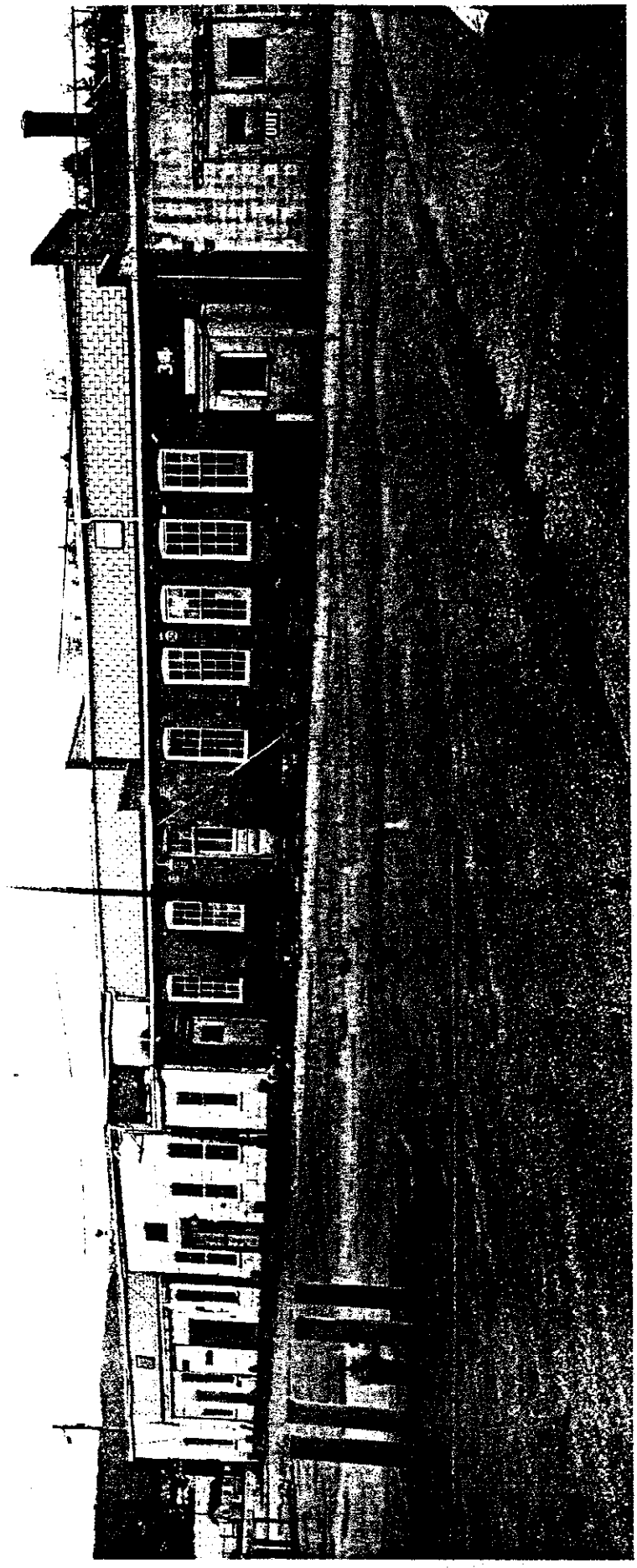
#28, with #22 in foreground view W

Typical interior for plant #28, 1st floor view S

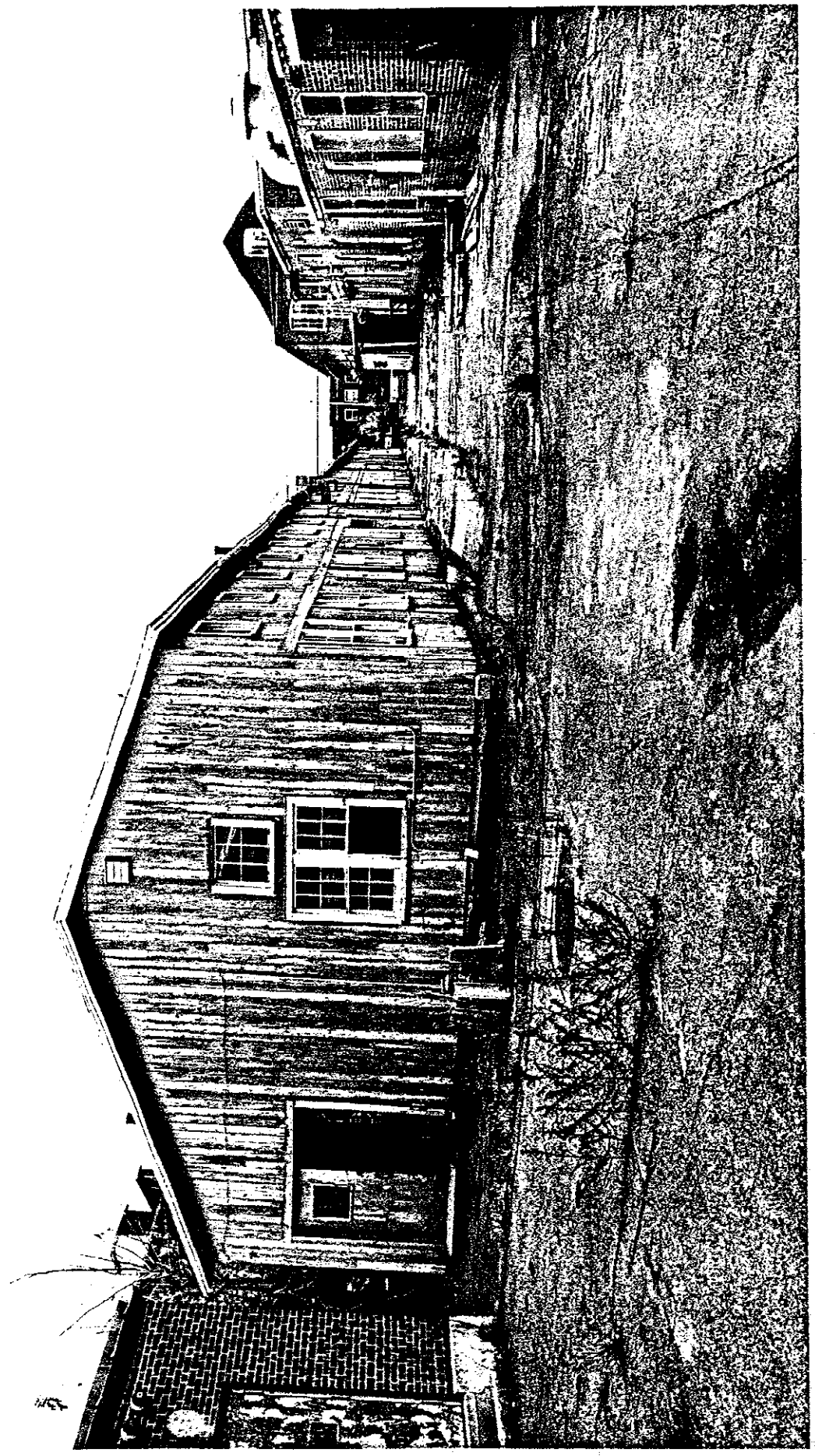
#32, with #32-E to right view N



#33, view NE

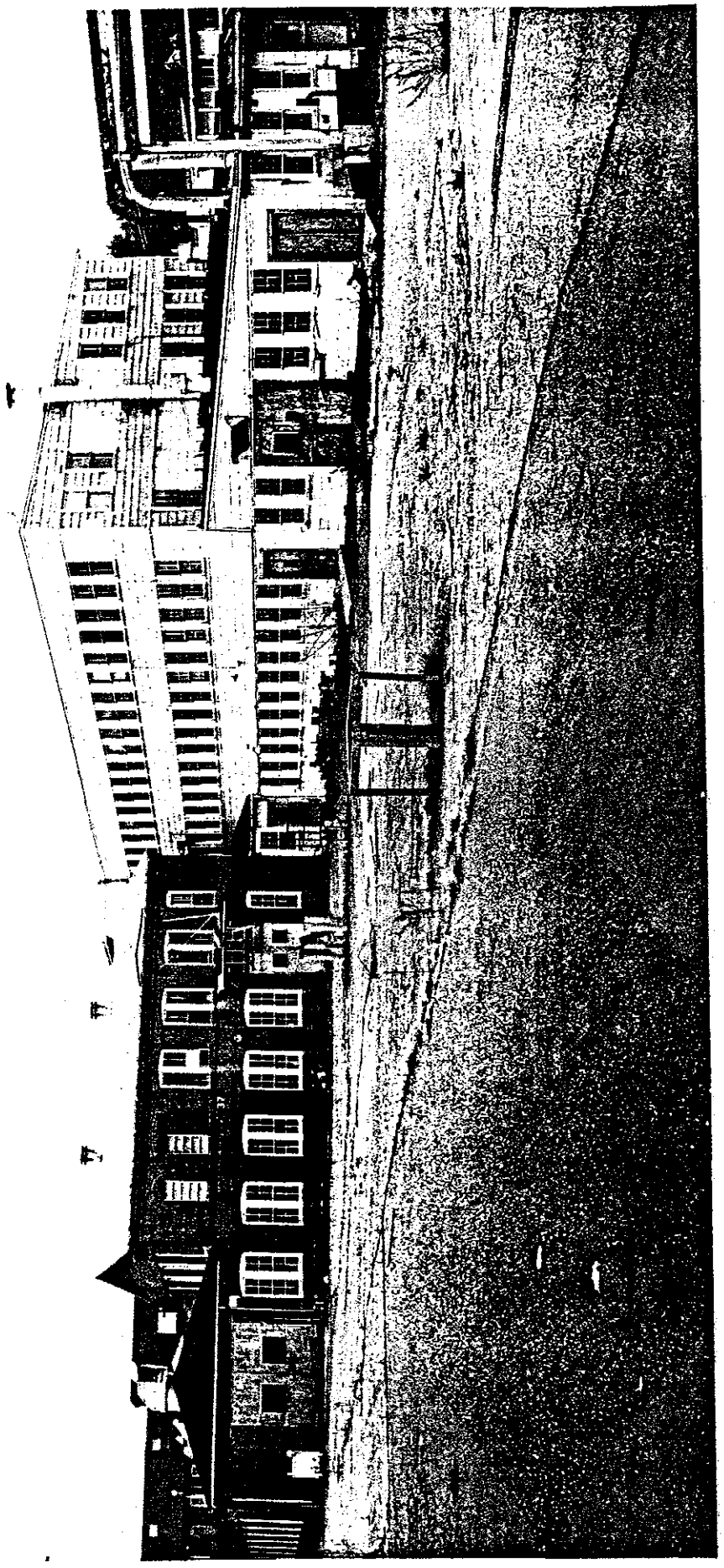


#34, view NE



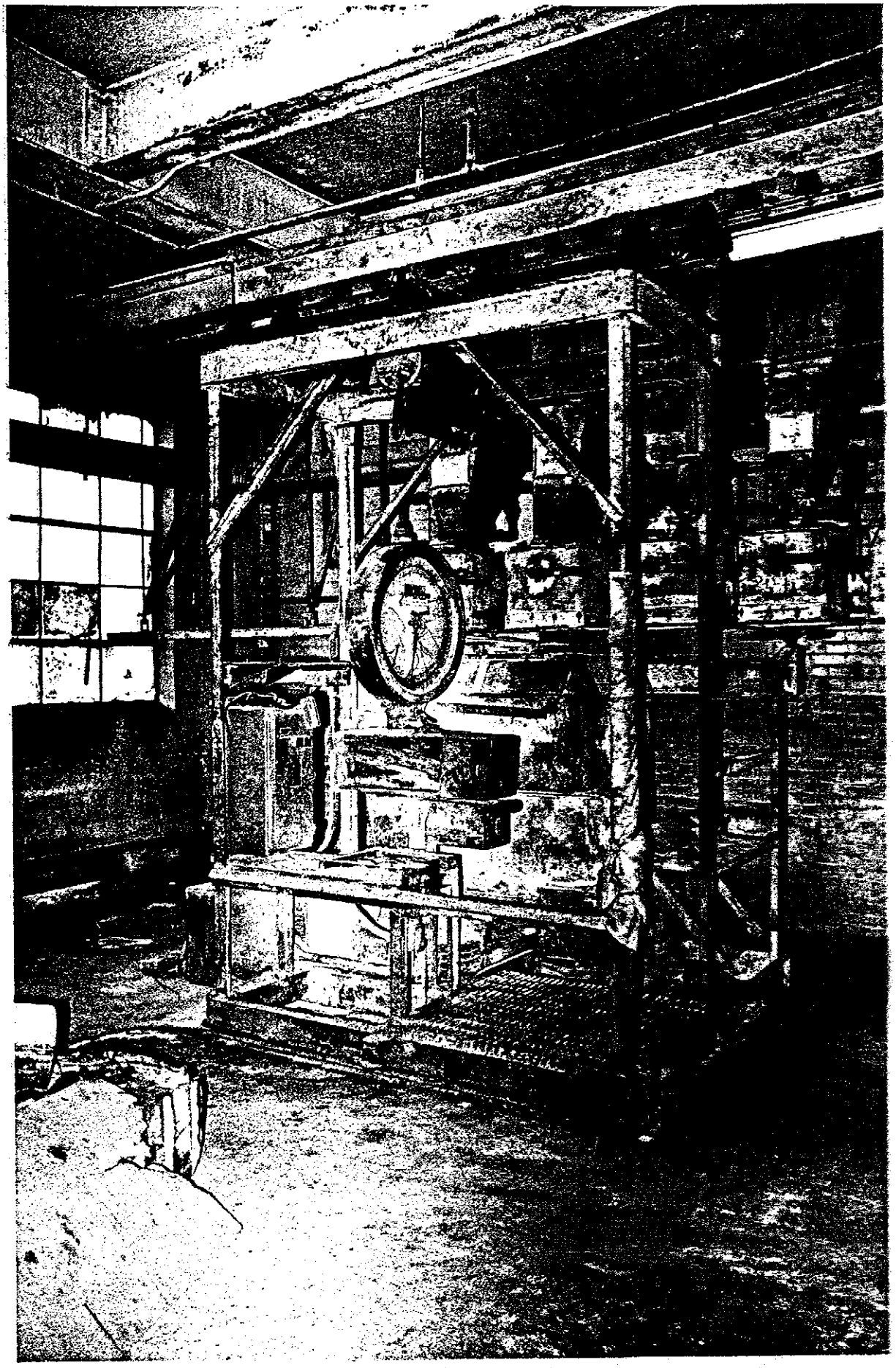
#35, view NW

#36, view SW, fire station to right is not part of complex



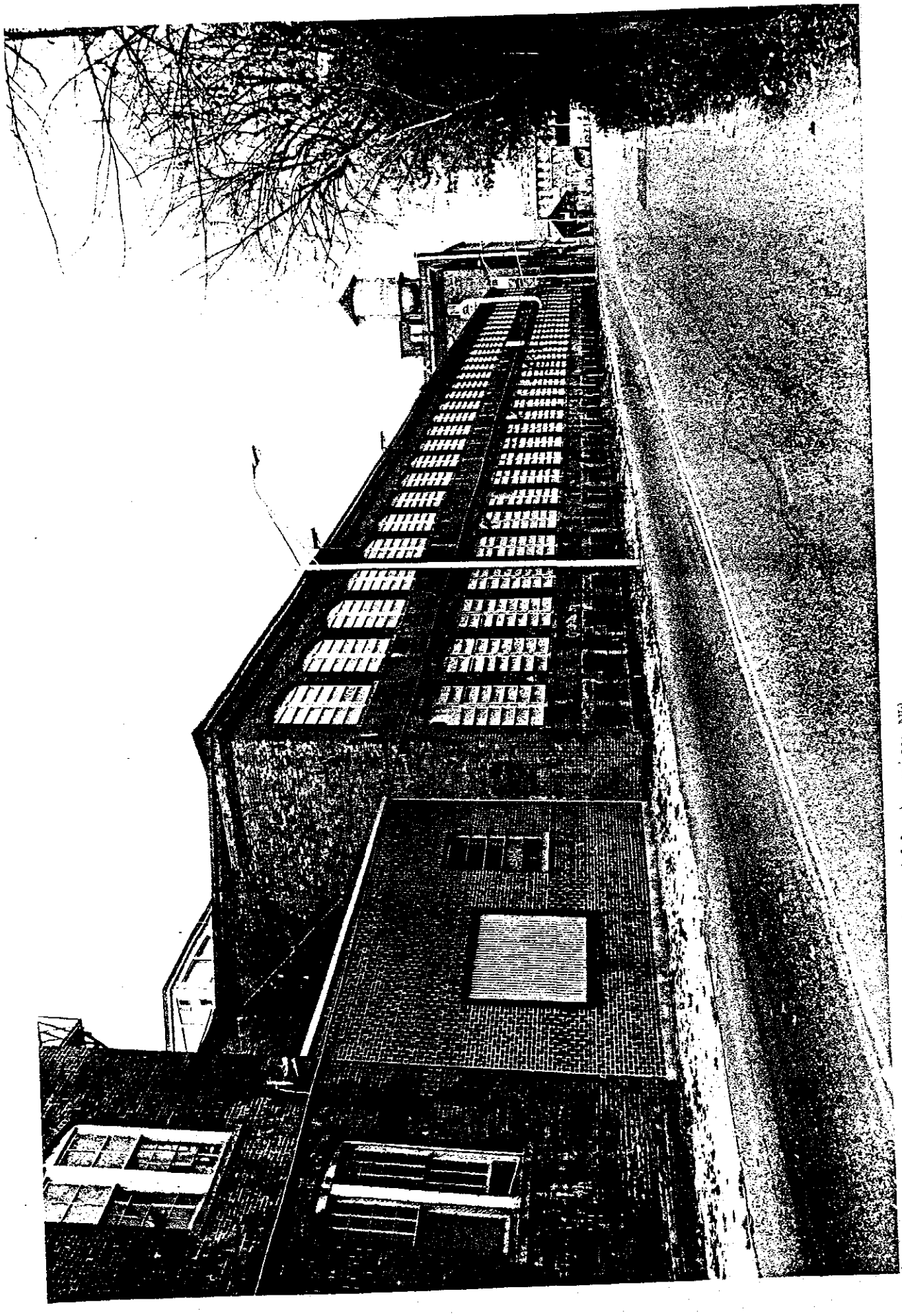
#37, view NE

#41 to left, #42 to right view SE

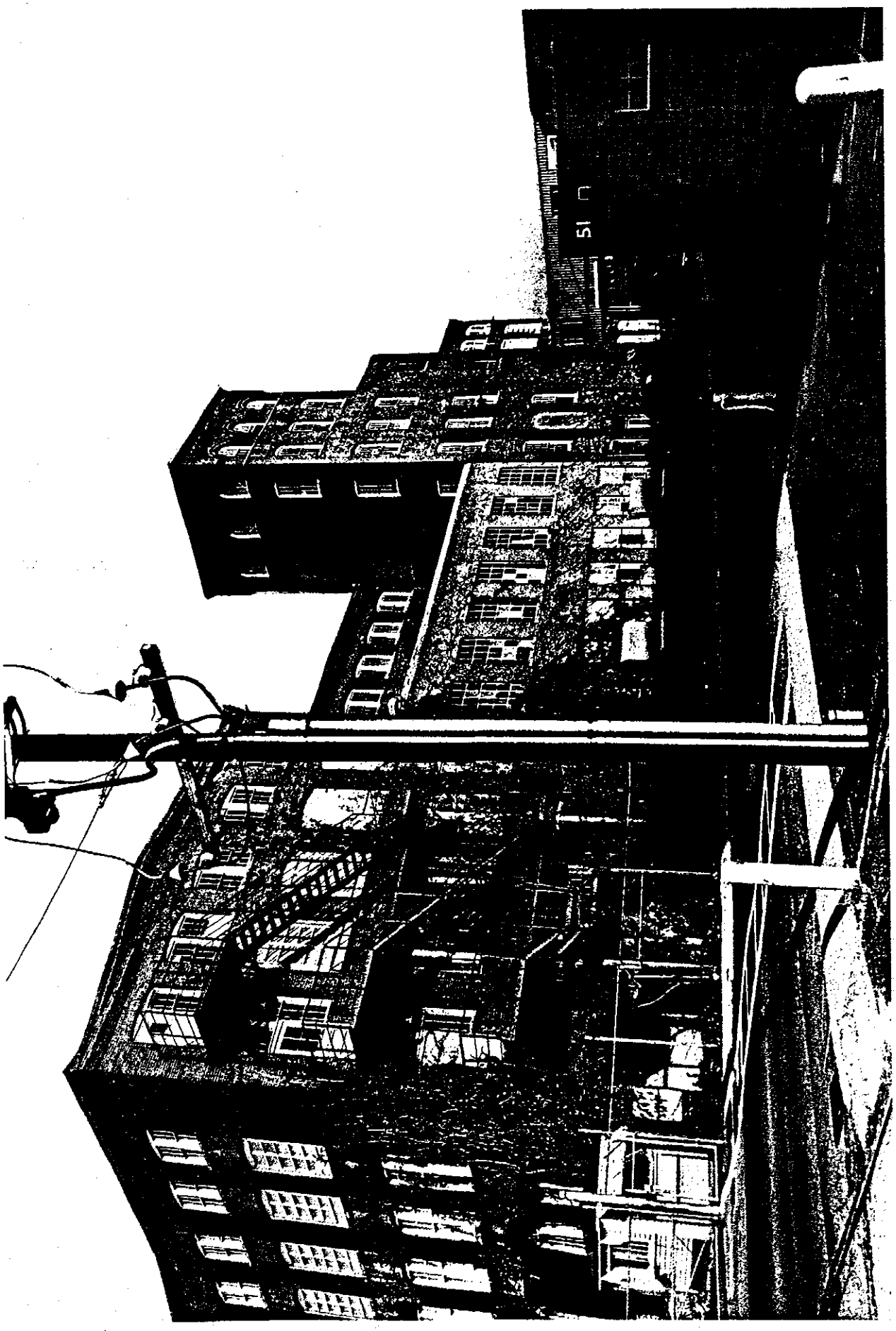


Tram-car and hopper system, #42, 3rd floor view SW

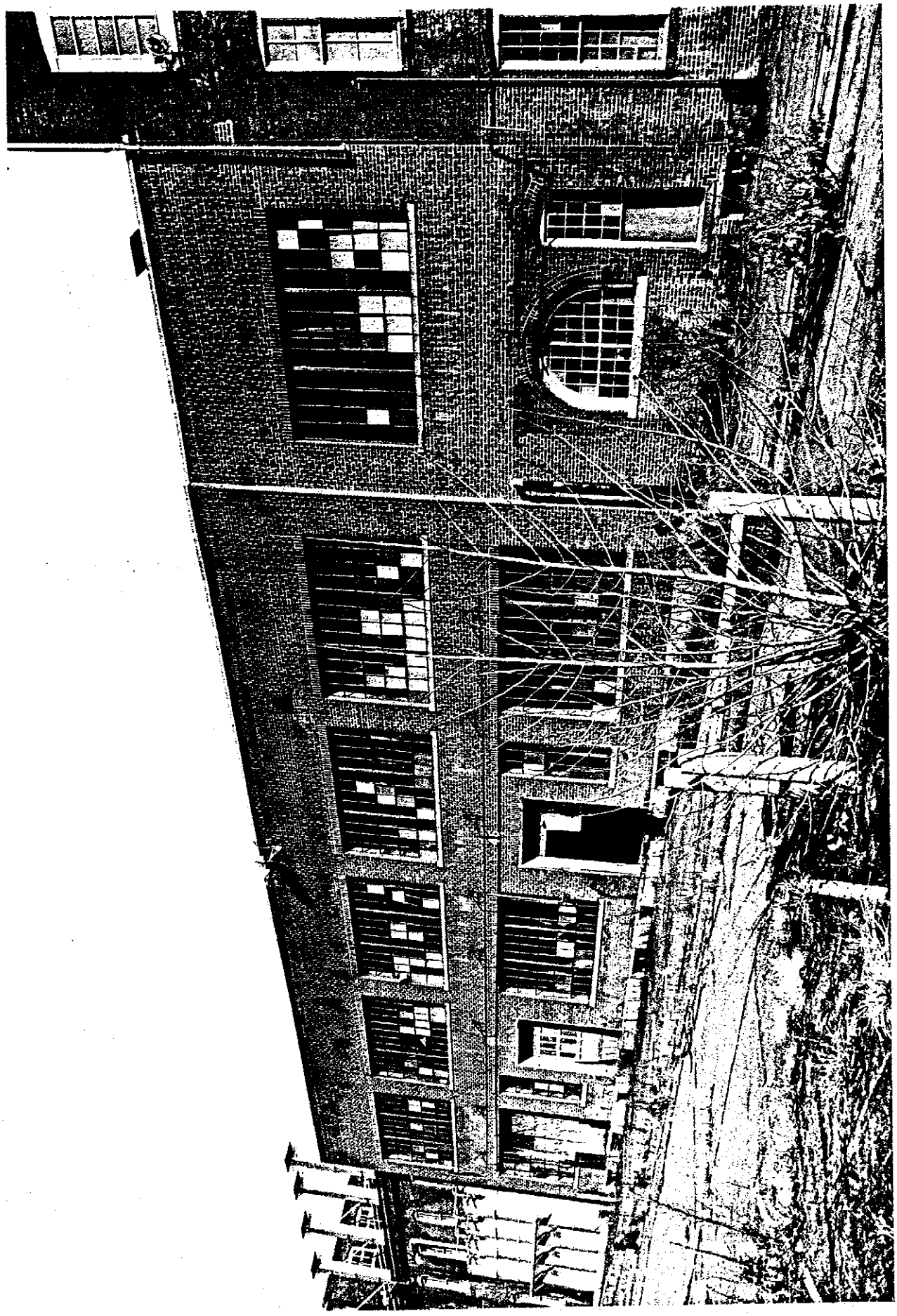
#43 to left, #48 right view SE



#44 (long bldg.), view NW

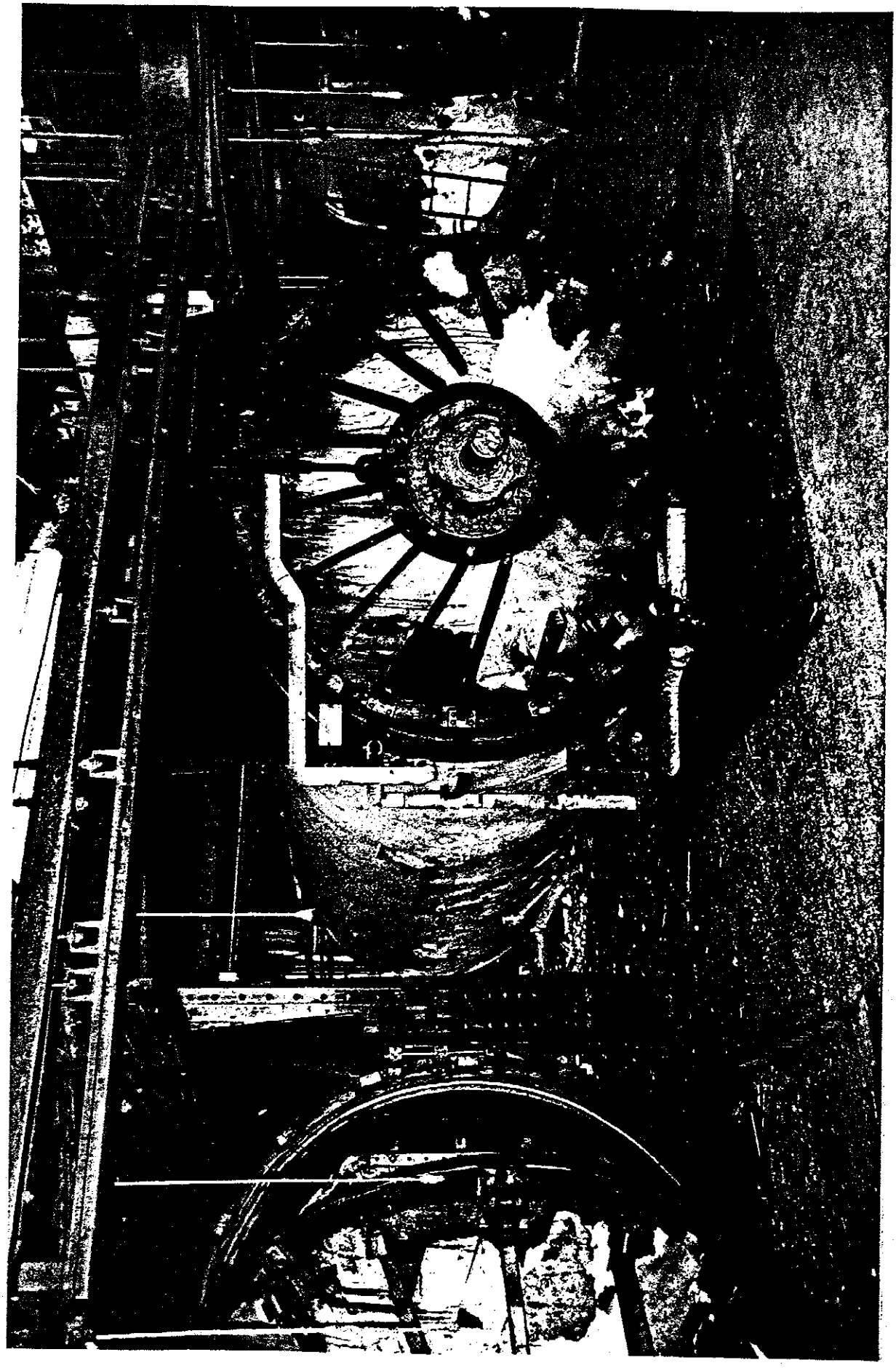


#45, view NE



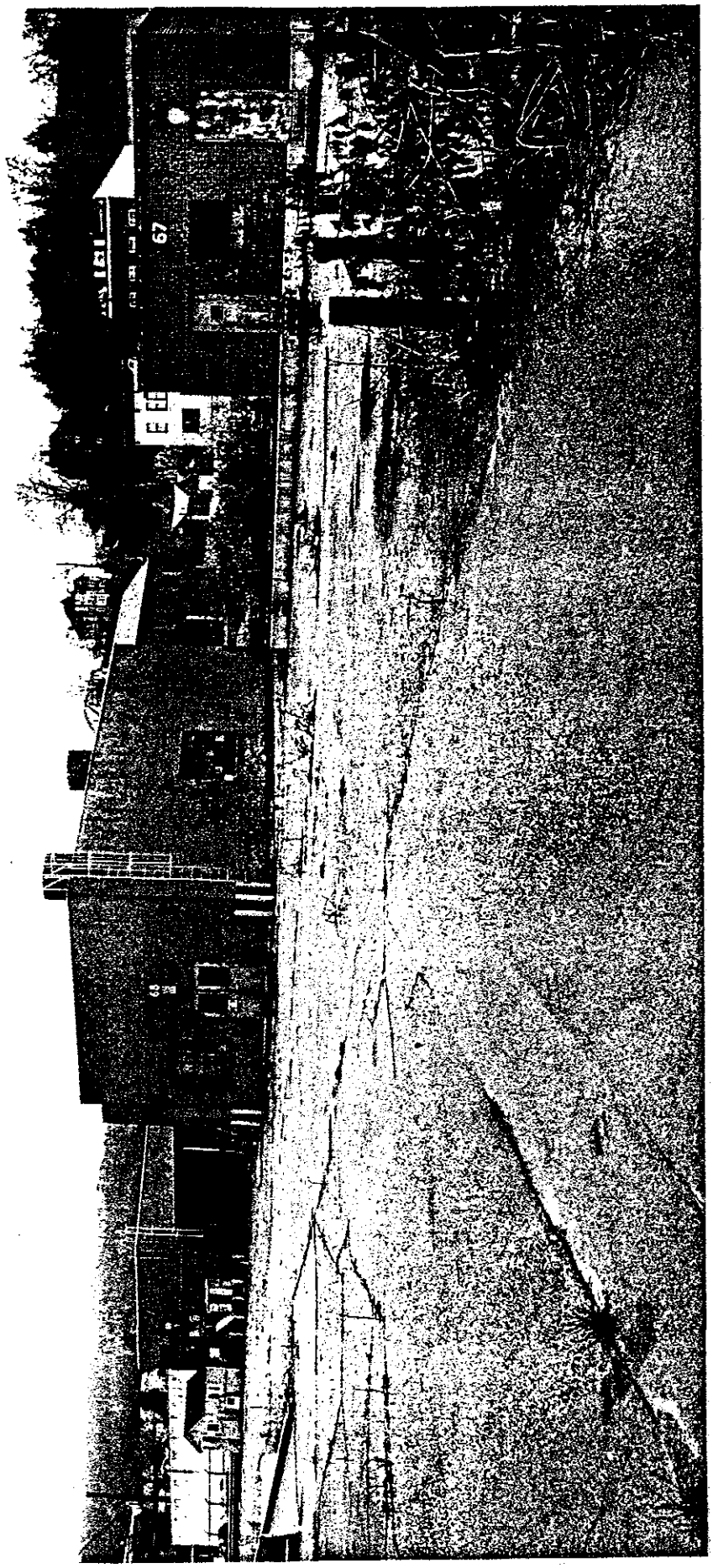
#46, view NE

#47, view NE



Vulcanizing heaters, #47 view NW

#51 (1-story store) to left #52-53-54 (4-story) to right, view SE



Left to right: #69, #68, #67 view SW